Second Series, Vol.XLIV, No.5

Friday, August 5, 1960
Sravana 14, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

CONTENTS

[Second Series, Volume XLIV, August 1 to 12, 1960/Sravana 10 to 21, 1882 (Saka)]

No. 1.—*Monday, August* 1, 1960/*Sravana* 10, 1882 (*Saka*)—

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Question Nos. 1 to 10 and 12 to 17 — 1—38
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 11 and 18 to 35 — 38—50
Untarred Questions Nos. 1 to 13 and 15 to 77 — 50—94
Obituary references — 95-96
Motions for Adjournment — 96—137
1. General Strike of the Central Government employees; — 96—107
2. Situation in Assam; and — 107—34
3. Notification containing President's direction on official language — 134—37
Papers laid on the Table — 139—45
President's assent to Bills — 145—46
Statement re: The Naga Hills and Tuensang area — 146—57
Statement re: Mahendra Pratap Singh Estates (Repealing) Bill — 157-58
Statement re: major Railway accidents — 158
Election to Committees—
1. Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps; — 158—59
2. Coir Board — 159—60
Rubber (Amendment) Bill—Introduced — 160
Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, as reported by Joint Committee — 160—248
Clauses 2 to 10 — 160—248
Daily Digest — 249—58

No. 2—*Tuesday, August* 2, 1960/*Sravana* 11, 1882 (*Saka*)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 36 to 44 and 47 to 50 — 259—95
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 45, 46 and 51 to 72 — 296—312
Unstarred Questions Nos. 78 to 149 — 312—58
Papers laid on the Table — 359—63
Correction of answers to Starred Questions Nos. 1308 and 1815 — 363-64
Statement *re*: Indo-Pakistan Canal water dispute — 364
Detention of a Member — 364—65
Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, as reported by Joint Committee — 365—423
Clause 11 to 28 and 1 — 365—423
Motion to pass, as amended — 423
Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, — 423—488
Motion to consider, as reported by Joint Committee — 423—79
Clasue 2 to 170 and 1 — 479—488
Motion to pass, as amended — 488
Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill — 488—98
Motion to consider, as reported by Joint Committee — 488—98
Daily Digest — 499—506

No. 3—Wednesday, August 3, 1960/Sarvana 12, 1882 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 73 to 85	507—44
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 86 to 125	544—69
Unstarred Questions Nos. 150 to 242	569—628
Correction to Answer of U.S.Q. No. 1700 dated 2-4-60	628
Papers laid on the Table	629—36
Business Advisory Committee—	
Fifty-Second Report	636
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Sixty-fifth Report	636
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Finance Minister's tour abroad	636—38
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1484	638-39
Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill	639—62
Motion to consider, as reported by Joint Committee	640—60
Clause 2 to 199, Schedule and Clause 1	661—62
Motion to pass	662
Motor Transport Workers' Bill	663—725
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	663—725
Tripura Municipal Law (Repeal) Bill—Passed	725—27
Religious Trusts Bill	728—35
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	728—35
Motion re: Democratic Decentralisation	735—94
Daily Digest	795—806

No. 4—Thursday, August 4, 1960/Sravana 13, 1882 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 126, 158, 127 to 134 and 136	807—44
Short Notice Question No. 1	844—49
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 135, 137 to 157 and 159 to 162	850—68
Unstarred Questions Nos. 243 to 264 and 266 to 295	868—96
Papers laid on the Table	897—99
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Anti-Indian propoganda by Mr. Phizo in U.K.	899—915
Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	915
Business Advisory Committee—	
Fifty-second Report	915—16
Religious Trusts Bill	916—1014
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	916—1014
Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill	1014—24
Motion to consider	1014—24
Daily Digest	1025—30

No. 5—Friday, August 5, 1960/Sravana 14, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 163 to 173 and 175 to 178	1031—69
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 174 and 179 to 199	1069—82

	Columns
Unstarred Questions Nos. 296 to 359	1082—1118
Papers laid on the Table	1118—23
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Refusal of admission to students in Delhi	1123—28
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 489	1129
Business of the House	1129–30
Election to Committee—	
Indian Lac Cess Committee	1130–31
Companies (Amendment) Bill—	
Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee.	1131
Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill	1132—50
Motion to consider	1132—44
Clauses 2 to 8 and 1	1144—50
Motion to pass	1150
Rubber (Amendment) Bill	1151—79
Motion to consider	1151—75
Clause 2, 3 and 1	1175—79
Motion to pass	1179
Cotton Transport (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha—Passed	1179–80
Motion *re*: Report of University Grants Commission	1180–81
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Sixty-fifth Report	1181–82
Resolution *re*: Review of the Industrial Policy Resolution—Negatived	1182—1252
Resolution *re*: Ceiling on Income	1253
Discussion *re*: rise in price of Cloth	1253—82
Daily Digest	1283—90
No. 6—*Monday, August* 8, 1960/*Sravana* 17, 1882 (*Saka*)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 200 to 207 and 209 to 211	1291—1326
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 208 and 212 to 238	1326—42
Unstarred Questions Nos. 360 to 394 and 396 to 436	1342—84
Re: Alleged Breach of Privilege	1385—87
Papers laid on the Table	1388
Public Accounts Committee—	
Thirtieth Report	1389
Delhi Primary Education Bill—	
Report of Joint Committee	1389
Calling Attention to Matter of Uregent Public Importance—	
Circulation of Counterfeit Currency	1389—91
Resignation of a Member	1391
Resolution *re*: Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance and Motion *re*: Strike of some Central Government employees	1391—1536
Discussion *re*: Rise in price of cloth	1536—62
Daily Digest	1563—68

COLUMNS

No. 7—Tuesday, August 9, 1960/Sravana 18, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 239 to 245, 248, 250 to 254, 271 and 255 . . . 1569—1606
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 246, 247, 249, 256 to 259 and 261 to 270 . . . 1606—15
Unstarred Questions Nos. 437 to 496 . . . . . 1615—50
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance . 1651—57, 1659—62
1. Closure of Palai Central Bank . . . . . 1651—57
2. Explosion in Chapui Khas Colliery, Raniganj . . . . . 1659—62
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 1657—59
Statement *re*: Demand for Supplementary Grant (Railways), 1960-61 . . . 1659
Statutory Resolution *re*: Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance (*Negatived*) and Motion *re*: Strike of Some Central Government Employees . . . 1662—1800
Daily Digest . . . . . 1801—06

No. 8—Wednesday, August 10, 1960/Sravana 19, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 273, 274, 277 and 279 to 286 . . . . . 1807—41
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 272, 275, 276, 278 and 287 to 316 . . . . . 1841—61
Unstarred Questions Nos. 498 to 565 . . . . . 1861—1902
Re: Motion for Adjournment . . . . . 1903—10
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 1910—11
Statement *re*: Demands for Excess Grants, 1957-58 1911
Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—
Sixty-sixth Report 1911
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Delhi Milk Scheme . . . . . 1912—14
International Development Association (Status, Immunities and Privileges) Bill—
Introduced 1915
Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill . . . . . 1915—77
Motion to consider . . . . . 1915—77
Motion *re*: Report of the Department of Atomic Energy . . . . . 1977—2019
Correction of Result of Division 2020
Daily Digest . . . . . 2021—26

No. 9—Thursday, August 11, 1960/Sravana 20, 1882 (Saka)—
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 317 to 321, 323 to 327 and 329 . . . . . 2027—61
Short Notice Question No. 2 . . . . . 2061—66
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 322, 328 and 330 to 349 . . . . . 2066—78
Unstarred Questions Nos. 566 to 637 . . . . . 2078—2122
Motion for Adjournment—
Reported spread of tetanus in Delhi . . . . . 2123—26
Resignation of a Member 2126
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 2126—30
Statement *re*: Famine conditions in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur district . . 2130—32
Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill . . . . . 2132—2210
Motion to consider . . . . . 2132—2200

	Columns
Clauses 2 to 13 and 1	2200—10
Motion to pass	2210
Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill	2210—34
Motion to consider	2210—34
Clauses 1 and 2	2234
Motion to pass	2234
Motion *re*: Report of University Grants Commission	2235—58
Daily Digest	2259—66

No. 10—*Friday, August* 12, 1960/*Sravana* 21, 1882 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 350 to 354 and 356 to 361	2267—2304
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 355 and 362 to 391	2305—25
Unstarred Questions Nos. 638 to 716	2325—73
Re: Motion for Adjournment—	
Palai Central Bank	2373—79
Re: Motion of Privilege	2380-81
Papers laid on the Table	2381
Messages from Rajya Sabha	2382-83
Bills passed by Rajya Sabha laid on the Table	2383
(i) The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill, 1960	2383
(ii) The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill, 1960	2383
(iii) The Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 1960	2383
(iv) The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1960	2383
Public Accounts Committee—	
Twenty-ninth Report	2383
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Accident in Hindustan Coal Mine, Talcher	2384—87
Business of the House	2387—90
Election to Committees	2390-91
(i) Coffee Board	2390
(ii) Rubber Board	2390-91
Motion *re*: Report of University Grants Commission	2391—2483
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Sixty-sixth Report	2484
Bills introduced	2484—87
1. National Monuments Commission Bill by *Shri Narasimhan*;	2484-85
2. Converts Marriage Dissolution Bill *by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri*;	2485
3. Restrictions on Edible Oils (For Manufacture of Soap) Bill *by Shri Jhulan Sinha*;	2485—86
4. Defence Forces Provisions Bill *by Shri Jhulan Sinha*;	2486
5. Restoration of Places of Religious Worship Bill by *Shri Prakash Vir Shastri*;	2486—87
6. Indian Institute of Archaeology Bill *by Shri Narasimhan*	2487
Ceilings on Salary (in Private Sector) Bill by *Shri A.M. Tariq.*—Withdrawn	2488—2546
Motion to circulate	2488
Social Customs (Curtailment of Expenditure) Bill *by Shri Jhulan Sinha*	
Motion to circulate	2547—48
Business Advisory Committee—	
Fifty-third Report	2548
Daily Digest	2549—56

N.B.—The sign + above a name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND—LS II—755 Ai LS—22-8-60—950.

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 5, 1960/Sravana 14, 1882 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reservation on Madras bound Trains

*163. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers going to Madras had to face lot of difficulties to get the reservation done in the Madras bound Trains during May, 1960;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they had to spend whole night on the Railway Station to get the reservation done; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take adequate steps to make proper arrangements for reservation, etc. so that public may not feel inconvenienced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Due to unprecedented rush of South-bound passenger traffic during May this year, there was a heavy demand for reservation, causing some inconvenience to passengers.

(b) It is difficult to say so categorically. However, long queues of passengers were in evidence during the peak periods long before the opening of the reservation.

(c) Within the resources available, action by way of attaching extra carriages and running of special trains, has been taken and will continue to be taken as necessity arises.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if the Government are aware of the fact that those South Indian residents of Delhi who are Government officials and even higher officials requested the Minister personally for making proper arrangements for issuing tickets to the parents and to the children who were going to the south and that they also requested them to make some arrangements for water and other facilities because they had to wait at the railway station for more than 18 hours, and that even then, no arrangements were made by the railways?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know about any letters to that effect but it is a fact that as I have stated there has been an unprecedented rush. We have tried to meet this by attaching coaches. As a matter of fact, five special trains carrying all the passengers including one special train for third class passengers alone were run during the period in question, whereas only one special train was run during the corresponding period of May last year. With all this, if the traffic rush is heavy, it is unfortunate

Shri A. M. Tariq: Is the Government aware of the fact that in some cases tickets were issued to the parents for travel by one train and for their families in another train, that the people also protested and that even then, they could not get seats in the same train?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: If there was no accommodation in a particular train, we tried to accommodate them in other trains. There was an unprecedented rush.

Mr. Speaker: What I would suggest to hon. Members is this. Hon. Members may bring to the notice of the hon. Minister instances of individual cases. Then the hon. Minister will make enquiries and see that these difficulties do not recur again and again.

Shri A. M. Tariq: This was not an individual case. Due to this rush and due to the bad management of the railways they were not able to issue tickets to the families in the same train. The children were in one train and the parents in another train. In fact, there should not have been any difficulty in giving all of them seats in one and the same train. After all, they were running six or seven specials.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will admit that this kind of generalisation will only elicit a general answer when the authorities do not know all these facts. The facts have not been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister specifically. If there has been a rush, the children will have to be separated from their fathers and the wives from their husbands! What exactly seems to have happened is this. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. Individual cases will have to be pointed out. At any rate, the hon. Minister will make enquiries to avoid similar happenings in the future.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The general state of affairs is admitted by the Minister himself. Then what is the use of bringing individual cases to his notice? He himself admits that this is a deplorable state of affairs. So, the matter should be attended to.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it is not a fact that this rush is only during the month of May when most of the people employed in Delhi go back to their homes? If so, may I know, whether some special arrangements will be made by which reservation for the first and third classes can be made 15 days or 20 days in advance for Government employees?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The rules are that reservation is open ten days before, for first class.

Shri Tangamani: We know that. There is some privilege which is extended to the Members of Parliament. In the same way, I would like to know whether the Government will extend the same privilege to the Government employees who may be going to the south during the month of May every year, because the same difficulty is going to happen next year too.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We cannot discriminate between Government employees and others. We treat all the citizens equally. We did anticipate that there would be a rush, but the rush was to such an extent that in a sense we could not manage it. It was actually 50 per cent more than what happened last year, in the corresponding month. We have run special trains, and we also informed the public that special trains would be run on particular dates, and that reservation would be open. All these arrangements were made. But, as I submitted earlier, the rush was unprecedented. We will take all these factors into consideration and see that the position is improved next year.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether it is a fact that the volume of traffic from Delhi to Madras and from Madras to Delhi has considerably increased and there is need for another additional train being run?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is need for running additional trains on other sectors also. The question is whether we have got the necessary stock, the engines, etc., and also whether we have got adequate line capacity. All these things will have to be taken into consideration before we can run another additional train.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is not only a question of difficulty in getting reservations on the Delhi-Madras line. The Calcutta-Madras mail is also terribly crowded. There-

fore, I want to know why there cannot be more and more trains giving direct connection between the east and the south and between the north and the south.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It all depends on the line capacity. There is a particular limit. About 17 trains each way only can be run on a single line. Of these, only a few can be for passenger trains. We must also provide for goods trains.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: This is a general question. How can it be answered?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: My question related to traffic between Madras and Delhi. We have been taking up this matter at all times, at the National Railway Users' Consultative Committees, etc., but nothing is being done. May I know whether, at least within two years from now, any additional train from Madras to Delhi will be run?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is a suggestion for action. It can be considered.

Shri Narasimhan: With particular reference to the answers to questions given now, may I know the amount of offtake by the special trains *vis-a-vis* the demands made by the passengers during this period?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am willing to give the figures, but it will take some time. The number of applications received during May 1960 for reservations in various classes, the number provided, etc., are as follows: A.C.—163; I Class—4,390. Number initially provided—A.C. 83; I Class, 1,969. Number wait-listed—A.C. 80; I Class, 2,421. Number finally provided—A.C. 144; as against the demand of 163, and I Class, 2,950, as against a demand of 4,390. Number refused—A.C., 19, and I Class, 1,440.

On the 18 Up Janata Express, regarding sleeping accommodation, as against a carrying capacity of 1,624, as many as 1,581 actually travelled. Regarding seating accommodation, as against the carrying capacity of 1,276,854 actually travelled. I can give other figures also. But I can say that we have been carrying the maximum capacity.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members seem to be more anxious about the provisions to be made rather than the figures that are being given to the House. What is the provision that is sought to be made in the face of these difficulties?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): There is no doubt that there is scope for running additional trains on that line. But, as the Deputy Minister has explained, due to several difficulties it has not been possible to introduce any new train on that line. As the position improves, I have no doubt that additional trains will be introduced.

Centralised Traffic Control on Railways

\+

*164. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1844 on the 29th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the consideration of the question of centralised traffic control has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether this question is being seriously considered or whether it will be considered at leisure?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The question is being considered very seriously.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any section of the railways has been selected so far for this purpose?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir; the section between Siliguri and Amingaon.

Distribution of Fertilizers

+

*165. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 314 on the 23rd February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Distribution Enquiry Committee appointed to review the system of distribution of fertilizers in various States and to suggest measures, if any, for improving the system has, since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Not yet; the Committee is expected to submit its report towards the end of August, 1960.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any estimate has been made of the fertilisers adulterated or misused so far?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No estimate has been made. Since there is a shortage of fertilisers here and there, there are stray cases of mixing common salt and other things.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any complaints have been received from Madras and if so, the nature of the complaint received and who are involved in it?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That is a different question. This is about the committee. The committee is going into the question of distribution of fertilisers. Whatever the complaints, I am prepared to enquire. There were some complaints from Punjab and Madras.

Shri Rami Reddy: The report has not yet been received. Meanwhile, may I know whether the Government has issued any instruction that the distribution of these fertilisers may be done through the co-operatives and if so, what are the States that are distributing fertilisers through co-operatives?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Wherever there are co-operatives, there are always standing instructions to issue fertilisers only through co-operatives. Especially Andhra, the hon. Member's State, is one such State. Mysore is another and many other States like Maharashtra and Gujerat are trying to do it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। प्लानिंग कमीशन में और हिन्दुस्तान भर में सब से ज्यादा महत्व खेती को दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब तक रिपोर्ट न निकले क्या गांवों में खास कर छोटे किसानों को खाद मिले इस के लिये मंत्री जी कोई व्यवस्था सोच रहे हैं ?

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : यह बात ठीक है। यह काम बहुत महत्व का है। इसीलिये कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को भी इतना महत्व दिया जा रहा है। इसलिये इस अगस्त के महीने के आखिर में ही यह रिपोर्ट दी जाने वाली है।

Shri Ranga: Are Government aware of the fact that there were many complaints about mismanagement in the distribution of fertilisers by the co-operative stores in Andhra and so, Government appointed a committee, and on its recommendation, the Andhra Government has decided to get this distribution done through the zilla parishads and village panchayat samitis and not through the co-operative stores?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This committee is going into all those complaints and the various systems of distribution, whether it is feasible to have other ways where the co-operatives are not strong enough to take up this work, because it gives rise to all these complaints. This committee is going into all these matters.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि कुछ राज्यों में खाद किसानों को जबरदस्ती दी जाती है कोआपरेटिव के जरिये, जबकि उन के खेतों में सिंचाई के साधन नहीं हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हिदायत दी जा रही है कि जहां सिंचाई के साधन न हों वहां किसानों को जबरदस्ती खाद न दी जाये ?

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : इस में जबरदस्ती नहीं होती । इस के लिये तो मांग बहुत बड़ी है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं उन जगहों के लिये कह रहा हूं जहां जबरदस्ती खाद दी जा रही है ।

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों को प्रार्थना करेंगे कि ऐसा न होने पाये ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the last reply and the central directive that the distribution of fertilisers should be done through co-operatives, is it also one of the terms of enquiry of this committee to find out which States do not distribute through co-operatives?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Certainly this is one of the main terms of reference of this committee to go into the question of distribution of fertilisers through co-operatives. Our principle is, wherever co-operatives have come up, we entrust it to the co-operatives. Even though there are one or two complaints in the beginning, they are likely to be set right after some time.

Shri Ranga: Not if the local Government does not want it, as a result of its experience.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Who are the members of this fertiliser distribution enquiry committee? Further, may I know whether this committee will see that no fertilisers go into the black-market and sold at high profits?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There are 5 members. The names are Dr. J. S. Patel, Agricultural Commissioner, ICAR, Shri K. C. Chetty, Deputy Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Shri V. P. Sethi, Director, Department of Co-operation, Shri C. R. Ranganathan, Executive Director, Fertiliser Association of India and one foreign expert who is a co-opted member. This committee will look into all those things.

श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या सरकार को यह सूचना मिली है कि किसानों को जो कोआपरेटिव सोसाईटीज द्वारा कर्ज दिया जाता है तो उस में उन को मजबूर किया जाता है कि एक चौथाई खाद लें ?

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : कमेटी एन्क्वायरी कर रही है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाईटीज को कितना प्राफिट मिलना चाहिये, कितना किसान को मिलना चाहिये । ये सब बातें कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में होंगी ।

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना पर सदन में २२ अगस्त से विचार शुरू होगा, क्या सरकार इस बात का प्रयत्न करेगी कि जो जांच समिति बनाई गई है उस की रिपोर्ट सदन में तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना पर विचार शुरू होने से पहले आ जाये और सदस्यों को मिल जाय ?

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : वह इस महीने के आखिर में आ जायेगी ।

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : २२ अगस्त को तो विचार शुरू होगा ।

Shri Gulam Mohideen: Is it a fact that fertilisers are supplied only to those who get loan from the Government and others are denied it?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There is no such denial. The position is there are demands for more than 2 million tons of fertilisers from the farmers whereas India is producing only one-fourth of it. On account of foreign exchange difficulties, we cannot import more than 3 or 4 lakh tons every year. With our local production plus the imported stuff put together, we are not able to meet even 40 per cent of the total demand. So, an efficient distribution system is essential and this committee is going to enquire into that.

Bomb Explosion on N. Railway

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*166. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 428 on the 26th February, 1960 and state the progress made so far in determining the elements connected with the bomb explosion on the railway line between Amritsar and Pathankot?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The case continues to be under police investigation.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether there was any hand of any foreign agent in this explosion?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We do not know.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Since how long is the investigation going on and how many more months will be required for the investigation?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: All I can submit is the police are investigating it as vigorously as they can and it will go on as long as necessary.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Six months have already passed.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No clue has been found. What is to be done?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if the hon. Minister is keeping himself in touch with the police and asking them from time to time as to why there is delay. That is all that he expects.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Yes, Sir. It has not been possible for the police to lay their hands on the culprit. The Punjab Government is equally anxious. As a matter of fact, I had a talk with the Chief Minister and he is personally looking into the matter. We are as anxious as the hon. Member to find out the culprit. The police are investigating.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं आनरेबिल वजीर से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में अब तक कितने आदमियों की गिरफ्तारी हुई है, और क्या उस गिरफ्तारी से हुकूमत को यह इल्म हुआ है कि इस बम के पीछे कोई गैर मुल्की हाथ भी था ?

[میں آنریبل وزیر سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سلسلہ میں اب تک کتنے آدمیوں کی گرفتاری ہوئی ہے - اور کیا اس گرفتاری سے حکومت کو یہ علم ہوا ہے کہ اس بم کے پیچھے کوئی غیر ملکی ہاتھ تھا -]

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Three persons were arrested on suspicion and interrogated. One of the suspected saboteurs was later killed in an armed encounter on 26th January, 1960 in the border area. Efforts to trace and round up the person responsible for the incident are in progress.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any cause of the explosion has been known so far from the preliminary report of the complaint?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The cause of the explosion? Subsequently an unexploded bomb was also discovered under the ballast. Possibly the explosion was due to a bomb.

Shri Ansar Harvani: The hon. Deputy Minister pointed out that three persons have been arrested. May I know whether out of the 3 persons, there is any railway employee or any foreigner?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I could not tell him.

Shri Ansar Harvani: That is a very important thing.

Shri A. M. Tariq: He must have known it.

Shri Vajpayee: Are we to understand that the question of public interest is involved? Are we not entitled to know whether any railway employee is involved? The question has been put and if the reply is not given, doubts are likely to be raised in our minds.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We do not require any names. Let him give us information.

Shri Ansar Harvani: It is a very important question. We want to know the facts.

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon. Minister stated is that he is not in possession of the names.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Pending investigations it is wrong to disclose the names.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We do not want the names. We want to know whether any official is involved.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It is not clear whether there was any railway employee among them or not. I will check up the position and let the hon. Member know.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Was there any foreigner?

Mr. Speaker: He does not know. Otherwise, he would have said so. Hon. Ministers must anticipate all relevant questions in the House. Otherwise, there is no purpose in putting supplementaries. Even if the supplementaries are to be given in advance then there is no end to it.

Intermediate Ports Development Committee

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*167. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Assar:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Supakar:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Khimji:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Intermediate Ports Development Committee has been received by Government by now;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement of the main recommendations of the Committee is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2231/60].

(c) Yes.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The Committee has recommended work costing Rs. 99 lakhs for the development of Paradip port to be given first priority. May I know whether the Government has accepted the recommendation of the Committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have included allocations for the first phase suggested by the Committee in our tentative proposals for the development of minor ports in the Third Plan.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What steps have the Government taken on the suggestion of the Committtee to have dredger pools?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This matter is in our hands and we have already placed orders for certain survey launches. The specifications have been finalized even for the dredgers and I suppose that the dredgers will be available shortly.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when the Government are going to complete the examination of this report, finalize their recommendations and take decisions?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In the first instance, we have to send a copy of the report to the State Governments. As a matter of fact, the report is under print and we hope the printed copies will be available in the next two or three weeks. We have to receive the comments from the State Governments because minor ports are concurrently, rather specially, the responsibilities of the State Governments. Therefore, we shall have to depend upon the priority as laid down for the integrated development of schemes.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In regard to the development of major ports that is the responsibility of the Centre.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question is whether any minor port can be developed into an all weather port. An all weather port has to be distinguished from a major port. Only two ports were recommended for development, namely, Tuticorin and Mangalore. But the development of these two ports depends on the financial allocation. We would be requiring a sum of Rs. 25 crores for the development of even these two major ports. That has not been found possible at present.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the urgency of export promotion and the possibility of sending iron ore from these minor ports, may I know if Government will take very special steps to expedite this matter so that we can increase the export of iron ore very quickly?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As a matter of fact, the very first and primary object of the committee was to assess the proper size of iron ore exports from various ports and the most economical routes to be followed. It is on the basis of these studies that they have made certain recommendations. Naturally, our action in regard to the developmental schemes will follow the same pattern.

Shri Khimji: May I know whether the views of the National Harbour Board were also obtained in the matter?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The report was submitted on 30th April 1960 and, as I said, it is under print. A meeting of the National Harbour Board is going to take place on the 11th and 12th of August in Bombay. The report will be placed before them for their consideration. What we had planned meanwhile was to include certain proposals for the development of intermediate or minor ports and the other development schemes for these ports in the draft Plan. That we have done.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In the statement that is given here the Committee has given first priority and second priority for the development of Paradip port. May I know whether the Ministry of Transport had any discussion with the Ministry of Railways for the construction of a railway line from Cuttack to Paradip so that by the time the port is developed the railway line is also ready?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The whole development project will be taken up in an integrated way. We have to follow the pattern which has been recommended to us by the Committee

in their report. I think the details are given here. I need hardly read them up.

Shri Kodiyan: Some time ago an officer had been deputed to examine the possibility of developing some ports on the West Coast and he had submitted to the Government that Beypore in Kerala can be developed as an all weather port. From the statement I find that Beypore has been relegated to the background. When the Government examine these recommendations and come to a final decision will they give special consideration to the officer's report regarding Beypore?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The development of each and every minor port which has been included in the report will be taken up on its own merit. I think the description that a particular port or the development thereof has been relegated to some backward place will not be correct. We shall have to examine how far each scheme that has been recommended will enable us to expand the capacity of the particular port and that is how we take it.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: May I know whether in respect of the Beypore port work has already begun? When will we know whether it is feasible to develop it as an all weather port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the question will be rather premature because, as I said just now, the recommendations have been made. They will be examined and we shall invite the views of the Government. We are not stay put at that. We will take whatever is possible within the limitations of the finance that is available to us.

Mr. Speaker: When the report is ready will it be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have mentioned that in the main part of my answer.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: I shall give an opportunity to discuss the report after it is laid on the Table of the House. When is it likely to be laid on the Table?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In two or three weeks we are going to get the printed copies. We shall place a copy on the Table as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker: I suppose we can expect it in this session.

इम्फाल में चावल के मूल्य में वृद्धि

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*१६८. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री प्र० क० देव
श्री मुहम्मद इलियास :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत मई में मनीपुर के इम्फाल स्थान पर चावल के मूल्य में असाधारण वृद्धि हुई थी ; और

(ख) मूल्यों को घटाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). There had been a rise in the price of rice in Imphal during May last. This was mainly due to the damage caused to paddy crop by floods and rat infestation in certain areas. In order to arrest the rise in prices, large quantities of rice have been made available to the Manipur Administration which are being distributed through fair price shops at subsidized rates.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि मणिपुर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ़ से जो फ़ेयर-प्राइस की दुकानें खोली गई हैं, उन में क्या भाव निर्धारित किये गये हैं ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The price fixed is Rs. 16 per maund. We are supply-

ing rice at the concessional rate of Rs. 15.40 nP. to the Manipur administration.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the price of rice shot up from Rs. 12 in February to Rs. 35 in May and whether there was great distress in Manipur on that account and whether it is due to excessive export of rice from that place?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There has not been any export of rice because it is cordoned off. With regard to the rise in price, I have already admitted that there has been a rise and it has gone up to even Rs. 33 per maund.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether in view of the absence of avenues of employment in Manipur Rs. 16 per maund is not too high a price for the poor people of Manipur who have always been accustomed to paying Rs. 10 to 12 per maund and whether it will be reduced to that level?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In the case of Manipur we have made a special concession. To all other State Governments and administrations we are supplying at the rate of Rs. 16 but to Manipur we are supplying at the rate of Rs. 15.40 nP. That is to say, we are giving them a concession of 60 nP per maund.

Jagadhri-Chandigarh-Ludhiana Railway Link

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*169. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been arrived at about the construction of the proposed Jagadhri-Candigarh-Ludhiana Railway Link as recommended by the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, by what date is the Link expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The project is not included in the programme of new lines approved so far by the Planning Commission for construction during the Third Plan Period.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What considerations weigh in fixing the priority about the construction of links if not the views of the State Governments who can be the best judge of the importance of a certain link?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have also to take into consideration whether there is any traffic justification for constructing the line.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Has there been any independent investigation or enquiry? The entire development of Chandigarh and the commerce of Punjab depends on the construction of this link. Has any such investigation been carried out?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. We have carried out a traffic survey and the results of that traffic survey show that the cost of construction of this line would be Rs. 10.81 crores and the return in the sixth year would be 1.84 per cent., which is very low indeed.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Have commercial considerations only prevailed with the railway authorities or have the interests of the Punjab and the development of industries there also been considered?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is a very important consideration which cannot be ignored.

श्री पद्म देव : क्या जगाधरी से पों की ओर भी इस लाइन को मिलाने का विचार है क्योंकि इस के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और जनता ने कई बार कहा है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : अभी तक तो कोई विचार हीं है ।

Export of Locomotives

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170. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 233 on the 18th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any avenues have since been investigated for the export of Indian locomotives; and

(b) if so, the nature of success achieved?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). It has not so far been possible to find out avenues of export for Indian Locomotives. Efforts are however being made by the Government to find markets for Indian locomotives as well as other Railway items to the neighbouring countries.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: What is the number of locomotives that can be exported after meeting the country's demand?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That depends on the demand.... (*Interruption*).

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What are our needs?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The position is that we are producing 268 locomotives per year—168 broad gauge and 100 meter gauge. Our annual requirements for replacements are slightly less than this. The actual requirements on replacement account are 186 per year of both types. So, we are in a position to export a very limited number. If we have any enquiries, we may be able to export some.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know if Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the gauges that we prepare for are either meter gauge or broad gauge but in the whole world there is a gauge called standard gauge? Unless you make engines for the standard gauge there is no possibility of exporting them.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): All these aspects have been examined. When we receive the orders, perhaps we can manufacture according to specification. If the demands are of a sizable nature we can even work overtime in our workshops.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether any tender has been negotiated with Pakistan for the supply of locomotives and whether the rate compares favourably with the rates of other countries?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, Sir. A world tender was invited by Pakistan for the supply of broad-gauge and meter-gauge carriages and we submitted a tender. Our tender was the lowest.

Shri Tangamani: Even according to the hon. Deputy Minister's statement out of 268 locomotives produced each year only 186 are required for replacement. How many of these are of the broad gauge which can be released for export? Also, how many out of the 1,000 locomotives which have already been manufactured in Chittaranjan are now available for export, if export is possible?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Of the 1,000 locomotives manufactured in Chittaranjan none is available for export. I might also add here that although our annual requirements are 186 we have a certain backlog of outstandings to be made up. That is to the extent of about 335 locomotives in all. So, really speaking we are not in such a position that we can export a great deal of them. As the hon. Minister has said, by introducing extra shifts in our workshops we can export a certain number.

Shri Raghunath Singh: In view of the fact that the tender of India was the lowest, has Pakistan placed any order with us for locomotives?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: So far we have not received any. We do not know whether they have finalised it or not. It is still under consideration.

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion the hon. Railway Minister was pleased to make a statement in the House that we are in a position to export locomotives and also prior to that he made a statement to the newspapers that we are in a position to export locomotives. But now the hon. Deputy Minister comes and tells us that we are not exactly in a position to export locomotives. Why is there this contradiction in the statements of the two hon. Ministers?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: In all these matters like locomotives or coaches, no country maintains in a showroom the manufactured goods. That never happens. They are never displayed in the showrooms saying that this much quantity is surplus and we are prepared to export them. When orders are received, they are manufactured according to the specifications. So, when we said that we are in a position to export—and I reiterate that—it meant that we were in a position to export. We are investigating the market. When orders are secured, we are confident that we will manufacture them and supply them.

Shri Hem Barua: What are the countries in which the market for our locomotives is being investigated?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It has already been stated by the hon. Deputy Minister that in the neighbouring countries, mostly in the eastern countries we are investigating.

Study of 'Co-operation' in Schools

*171. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government requested the State Governments to introduce co-operation as a subject of study in primary and secondary schools;

(b) if so, the reactions of the State Governments to this request; and

(c) whether any State Government has complied with the request?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information received from 12 States/Union Territories shows that six States/Union Territories have accepted the proposal. The remaining six States have stated that the matter is receiving their consideration.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether this subject will be made compulsory in the secondary schools or will it be optional?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This is under the consideration of the State Governments.

Shri Kodiyan: Which are the States that have accepted this request?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The States who have accepted this are Kerala, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and the Union territory of Manipur.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: May I know if any steps have been taken so far to give orientation training to the present personnel engaged in the co-operatives and, if so, what marked change has been noticed in their attitude?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This question is regarding introduction of co-operation as a subject in the schools.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: If Government is attaching so much importance to co-operation, can they not compel the State Governments to make co-operation a compulsory subject in the primary and secondary schools? May I know whether Government are considering it?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The hon. Member knows that this is a State subject and States are enjoying autonomy.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is this study that is to be introduced in the primary and secondary schools on co-operatives going to be merely theoretical or is it to have some practical application also? How can any theoretical study of cooperatives be of much use to children of that age group?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is both theoretical and practical. Theory is taught in the classrooms in the schools and students are persuaded to have co-operative canteens, co-operative societies and to purchase books, pencils, slates etc. through co-operative societies attached to the primary or secondary schools.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Has the Ministry only issued a pious appeal to the State Governments or has it also sent a curriculum and syllabus to them?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): It is being very vigorously pursued. We realise it very fully.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to know whether any syllabus has been prepared and sent round.

Shri S. K. Dey: The State Governments have formulated syllabi for individual States, and the Centre is also trying to help them.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सहकारिता की शिक्षा पर इतना जोर दिया जा रहा है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों में स्कूलों के जो अध्यापक हैं उन में से इस विषय के लिये विशेष आदमियों को प्रशिक्षित किया है, या जो साधारण आदमी हैं उन को किसी प्रकार के सेमिनार में बुला कर कोआपरेशन की शिक्षा दी गई है ? यदि नहीं, तो इस दिशा में क्या किया जा रहा है ?

Shri S. K. Dey: We have an elaborate plan for the Third Five Year Plan in this behalf.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister must say whether he is going to train a number of people.

Shri S. K. Dey: That is exactly what I have said, Sir. There is an elaborate plan for the training of the teachers in the primary and secondary schools.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अब तक तो इस तरह की शिक्षा का कोई इन्तजाम किया नहीं गया है, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शायद किया जाय ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Kodiyan *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. There are a number of questions. We are not progressing at all. Next question. It is also important.

Locust Invasion

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*172. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri Warior:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State or States in the country had to face locust invasion during the period between May and July, 1960;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the loss incurred; and

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent future invasions?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The locust swarms have moved into the Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. The reports in regard to the loss caused by these locust

swarms are still awaited. It is, however, expected that the damage to the crops is very negligible.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

The entry of locust swarms into India cannot be prevented, but suitable measures have been taken to fight the locust menace on the Indian soil. The locust swarms, which have appeared in India, have their origin in the countries to our west and in many of them there was heavy locust breeding during the last winter and spring. With a view to minimising their intensity, the Government of India participated for the sixth year in succession during 1960, in an international anti-locust campaign organised by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations by deputing a self-contained Anti-Locust Mission of 21 persons to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Infiltration of locust swarms in India is mainly through the Rajasthan desert. The Locust Warning Organisation, which is responsible for the locust control operations in the desert areas of the Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat over an area of about 82,000 sq. miles, has been adequately strengthened and necessary stocks of locust poison and machines have been distributed at all the 41 locust outposts to organise control operations against locust eggs, hoppers and settled swarms.

Wireless sets, which have already been installed at the various strategic points, are being used for locust intelligence and to maintain a close liaison for control measures. Aeroplanes are also being used for undertaking aerial operations, as and when required.

The States adjoining Rajasthan have also taken adequate steps to destroy locust in their respective territories.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि साल दर साल टिड्डियों के आक्रमण जिस प्रकार होते हैं, उन कोस मूल नष्ट करने की दिशा में क्या कोई प्रयत्न किये जा रहे है ?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: These locusts occur in cycles. This cycle is the third cycle in the course of thirty years, and it started this year. It is not as though we are taken by surprise. We were told and we knew that these locusts would enter into India, in winter itself. So, we prepared since then and warned all the States, and our locust squads were prepared to combat this menace. And we were very successfully combating them, killing all the swarms and laying of eggs and hoppers. Even with the help of the school children in Rajasthan and Punjab, in the deserts we are killing these locusts.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से केन्द्र में टिड्डी नाशक दल एक तैयार किया गया है, उसी तरह से क्या राज्यों में भी कोई दल तैयार किये गये हैं ? यदि हां, तो इस के लिये सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों को क्या कोई धनराशियां दी हैं और कितने लोग प्रशिक्षित किये हैं ?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There are four or five vulnerable States for these locusts, adjoining the Pakistan border, namely Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and parts of U.P. also. In those States we have forty-one locust warning outposts. All of them have units to combat these locusts, and are fully equipped. We have two aeroplanes. Both the aeroplanes are working near Jodhpur now, and we are confident that we will not allow any locusts to lay eggs to breed in the desert. We are killing all of them, and we are completely combating this situation.

Shri Kasliwal: Previously we were told that the Government of India was having spraying planes and some kind of powder was being sprayed over these locusts in the foreign countries adjacent to our borders. May I know whether such a step was taken this

time and as to whether those countries have fully co-operated with us in this respect or not?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, the hon. Member is correct. If locust swarms come to India it is not on account of our fault; it is on account of the fault of the neighbouring countries. In the Arabian desert and in Pakistan they do not combat it in time, and these locusts enter into India. This time we had sent our special squads to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Twenty-one members of our Locusts Wing went there in time, and in collaboration with those countries and the F.A.O. there was a campaign starting from January itself to kill these, and a lot were killed there. But in spite of that, sixty swarms have entered here. We have killed them and we are completely killing them here.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister stated that the locusts are mainly coming from the Pakistan deserts. Is it not possible to have some joint defence arrangement so as to prevent these invasions?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In fact, the hon. Member should know that under the F.A.O. there is a joint defence organisation to combat the locust menace, in which all the Middle East countries are united, and we have every year sent—this is the sixth year and we have sent this year also—our squad in succession to combat this menace in those countries themselves.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand: Will helicopters be used for this purpose, to drive away the locusts with the new type of sprayer?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have only two small aeroplanes which we are using. As regards the question of using helicopters, I am not an expert and I do not know whether a helicopter will be useful in this operation, because they have to move very fast, leaving the gas and doing dusting.

Shipping Rates

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*173. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level meeting of shipping interests in overseas trades represented on the Transport and Communications Ministry's Consultative Committee was held in New Delhi in the second week of May to consider regulation of shipping rates; and

(b) if so, the result of the meeting?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Perhaps the Hon'ble Members are referring to the Consultative Committee of Shipping Interests in Overseas Trades, which held its 8th meeting in New Delhi on the 12th May, 1960. One of the items discussed at the meeting was a proposal that Government should take statutory powers to regulate freight rates in overseas trades on the lines of the American Law on the subject. The discussions were of a general nature, intended mainly to elicit the views of shipowners, and no firm conclusions were reached. The proposal is under further consideration and will be discussed again at the next meeting of the Committee.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तानी शिपिंग कम्पनियों के रेट में और फारेन शिपिंग कम्पनियों के रेट में क्या अन्तर है और हम उन के कम्पिटीशन में ठहर सकें, इस के लिये आप क्या स्टेप ले रहे हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह प्रश्न लाइनर्स कांफरेंस के जो रेट्स हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में उत्पन्न होता है, और जहां तक कांफरेंस रेट्स का सम्बन्ध है वहां तक भारतीय अथवा

जो विदेशी कम्पनियां हैं, उन की दरों में कोई अन्तर नहीं होता ।

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister has stated that the purpose of the meeting was to ascertain the views of the shipping companies. May I know what were their views and whether they were favouring this proposal?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question is, after some study it has come to our notice that one of the inhibiting factors against our export promotion is the discriminatory freight rates in regard to certain commodities so far as ocean freight rates are concerned. We wanted to examine the question whether we could adopt the American Law on the subject as a model and take certain steps in this direction to give due protection to our export trade. In regard to this particular matter the discussions revealed that the foreign shipping interests were against our taking any such statutory powers. On the other hand, the Indian shipping interests said that while we may arm ourselves with these statutory powers, they might not be used, they might be there only as a sort of measure or step to be utilised in case any need arises.

Import of Fertilizers

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*175. { **Shri Rami Reddy:** / **Shri Daljit Singh:** }

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilizers proposed to be imported during the current year and their value; and

(b) the countries from which they are proposed to be imported?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A statement showing the quantities, value and sources of fertilisers so far imported as well as the quantities and value of further likely imports is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 33].

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether any assessment of the requirements of fertilizers for this year has been made and as to how the imports and the indigenous production compare with it?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The assessment is that India would require something like 21 lakh tons of fertilizers in 1960-61. India is producing only 5,25,000 tons. The rest has to be imported, and with very great difficulty we were able to import less than 4 lakh tons. Even then we would be meeting only 45 per cent of the total demand of the farmers.

Shri Rami Reddy: The hon. Minister said on 23rd February, while answering a question, that the requirements are about 23 lakh tons and that they are trying to meet 83 per cent of the requirements. And just now the hon. Minister has said that only about 40 to 50 per cent of the requirements would be met. Have not the States represented that the Centre is not able to supply even 30 per cent of their requirements and, if so, may I know what steps Government are taking to meet at least the demands made by the States?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The steps are to try to import more and have as early as possible more factories in the country itself to produce fertilisers. In both the directions, Government are trying their best. By the end of the Third Plan a target has been fixed that India must be able to produce 1 million tons of nitrogenous fertilisers in the country itself.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether any efforts have been made by the Government to import fertilisers well in advance so that they may be distributed to the agriculturists in time?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, Sir. In fact, we have not got a bag in our

downs. We wait for the steamers and all that arrives, we immediately despatch. In Sindri, each day's production is despatched by the Railways. We have not got any stock. We are supplying every little ounce of fertiliser both imported and produced here. We also take timely measures to see that they arrive in the country before the monsoon. In spite of that, due to other factors, steamers come late and these things are likely to occur.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is there any blueprint with the Ministry to see that India becomes self-sufficient in fertilisers within a period of time fixed by the Government after the Third Plan or before the Third Plan expires?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I am not competent; it is for the Minister of Commerce and Industry to say. I may say, there is a plan to see that by the end of the Third Plan period, India produces 1 million tons of complete nitrogenous fertilisers, that is, nearly twenty times as much as we are producing today. That, we feel, will suffice to meet the entire need of the country by the end of the Third Plan.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether all the 4,34,000 tons, mentioned in the statement as imported, have arrived and if so, how they have been distributed in the States? If all has not arrived, I would like to know when the 1,22,000 tons which is also the additional amount which we are going to import will arrive.

Shri Krishnappa: We go on chartering them and they go on coming. Once a quarter, we programme and they go on coming. Dates are not fixed. Generally they go on arriving. I did not follow the question. Will the hon. Member repeat the question?

Shri Tangamani: Earlier, the hon. Minister stated that we have already imported 400,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilisers. In the statement, it is given that we wanted to import 4,34,900 tons and in addition we will be importing 1,22,250 tons. I would like to know how much has already arrived, and if 4 lakh tons have already arrived, how long it will take for us to get the 1,22,000 tons and if 4 lakhs tons have arrived, how it has been distributed to the various States.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The 1,22,000 tons the hon. Member is referring to, we are trying to import under the Ford Foundation package programme. As far as I know, nothing out of that has come. Orders have been placed and steamers must have left now. If they arrive, I am prepared to lay the information on the Table as to how much has arrived in our ports.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What was the target of the Second Plan for the manufacture of fertilisers in the country? How much of that has been achieved up-to-date and how much is likely to be achieved by the end of the Second Plan period?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That is for the Minister of Commerce and Industry to say. The hon. Member should address the question to the Minister of Commerce and Industry. I know my demand. I know how much of fertilisers the farmers of India require. We wanted 23 lakh tons of fertilisers. We reduced the demand to 21 lakh tons this year.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May we have a reply from the Minister of Commerce and Industry? The Minister has stated about the achievement to be made by the end of the Third Plan. We would like to know what the achievement is now according to their calculation.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is not here.

Shri Amjad Ali: Out of the total quantity available, how much is made available to the tea gardens?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: A quota is given to the tea gardens also.

Shri Amjad Ali: How much?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I have not got the figure. I am prepared to supply it to the hon. Member.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने कुछ अंदाजा लगाया है कि देश में कितना गोबर जलाने के काम में आ जाता है। और इस गोबर को जलाने से रोका जाय तो यह बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में फरटीलाइजर को रिप्लेस कर सकता है। क्या इसके लिए सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है ?

श्री मो० वे० कृष्णप्पा : सरकार योजना बना रही है।

We must take into account our local manurial resources and the green manure and other fertilisers. Unless we balance with the local manurial resources, the imported fertilisers and all the artificial fertilisers will not do for the farmer. They must be always balanced with cowdung and other nitrogenous fertilisers and green manure that we produce in the country. There is a scheme to produce both in a balanced way.

Technical Consultants for Port Development

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*176. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 557 on the 2nd March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the schemes to set up a body of consultants to advise the Central as well as State Governments on technical problems relating to Port Development and Inland Water Transport has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: It appears in today's papers that the scheme has been finalised. How far is that true?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have replied that the scheme has not yet been finalised. We are trying to finalise it soon.

Shri Hem Barua: With reference to technical advice regarding ports, do the Government propose to invite foreign experts also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have already got foreign experts and foreign consulting firms employed by our port authorities for the purpose. The question is how to replace them by our own men.

Shri Hem Barua: The proposal is for a body of consultants, that would be a sort of central board.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Body of consultants having Indian experts.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In reply to a question on the 2nd of March, the hon. Minister replied that details of the scheme are being worked. May I know whether any progress has been made up till now?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question is not a simple one. We have got to find out particularly what will be the scope of the functions of the experts and the consulting bodies. Recently the Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee headed by Shri Gokhale advised that we should have a Central Technical Assistance Board. We are trying to set that up. That would be the beginning. In course of time, major ports also may be included. That is the progress made.

Train Collision near Durgapur

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*177. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Express train collided with a goods train near Durgapur on the 2nd May 1960;

(b) whether tha causes of the accident have been ascertained;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured; and

(d) extent of damage caused to the Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation by the Government Inspector of Railways.

(c) Killed—Two; Injured Minor—Three.

(d) Rupees one hundred and fifty one thousand approximately.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know whether it is a fact that the collision occurred after the derailment of the last bogey of the Express train? What is the cause that the last bogey was involved first?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no collision. The accident is this. The 16 Down Varanasi Express train was running between Rajbandh and Birudiha Block hut by the Down main line on the Durgapur Burdwan quadruple line section of the Eastern Railway. Nine coaches of the train derailed. The goods train DAY07 Up which was then passing over the Up main line grazed against the derailed coaches of the 16 Down Express which was fouling the Up main line. There is no collision.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know the findings of the Railway Inspector?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is awaited.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Has any action been taken against any of the employees? To what category does that employee belong?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We must await the report of the Inspector.

Salinity in the Hooghly

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*178. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was made by the Government of India regarding salinity of water of the Hooghly;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of salinity this year; and

(c) if it is less than that in the previous years, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proportion of salinity this year has varied upto a maximum of 1190 parts per million.

(c) This salinity is less than in the previous years because of the improved capacity of the sweet water reservoir of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly due to better freshet flows, more favourable offtake conditions and the conservancy measures undertaken in the Bhagirathi.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if it is a fact that the salinity has a tendency to rise in the years of drought?

Shri Hathi: That depends on various factors. One of the factors would be that when there is less fresh water, salinity rises.

Shri B. Das Gupta: Since the Railway Minister is also present here, I want to know whether this salinity will affect the smooth running of the railway engines as before? Last year it created trouble.

Shri Hathi: The salinity of the water would affect according to the nature of the property with which it comes in contact.

Shri B. Das Gupta: So, I want to know whether any precaution has been taken so that the trouble may not recur this year.

Shri Hathi: Various steps are being taken. The first step would be that we should try to increase fresh water so that salinity is reduced. That is one main factor.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know what steps Government is taking to bring in fresh water into the Hooghly to decrease this salinity?

Shri Hathi: For the Hooghly, the real remedy is the Farakka Barrage.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Considering the fact that so many steps are being taken and that they have had some effect, may I know whether one of the steps suggested, namely afforestation of the banks to stop soil erosion and silting of the river, has been taken?

Shri Hathi: This is one of the remedies the State Government is contemplating.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Extermination of Field Rats

*174. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether research investigations for the extermination of field rats are undertaken by the Entomology Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi;

(b) if so, when were these investigations started and with what results; and

(c) what recommendations have been made to the farmers in various parts of the country?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Tests on different ratticides have been carried on since 1916 as a part of the activities of the Division of Entomology of the Institute. New ratticides are tested in the laboratory as well as in the field. As a result of these tests the recommendations made are:

(i) Cyanide fumigation by pumping cynogas into the rat burrows with foot pumps at 1 lb. for about 200 burrows.

(ii) Baiting with zinc phosphide at the rate of 5 per cent. by weight.

(iii) Baiting with warfarin at the rate of 0.025 per cent by weight.

Educational Tours for Artisans

*179. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to organise educational tours for artisans; and

(b) if so, what are the details?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Certain proposals have been made in this regard to organise educational tours for artisans. These are being examined.

Pupularization of Hindi on Railways

*180. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the steps taken by the Railway Board to popularize the use of Hindi in the various establishments of Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 34].

चीनी का स्टाक

*१२१. { श्री खुशवक्त राय :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्ष का बचा हुआ चीनी का स्टाक इस वर्ष अनुमानत: लगभग ५ लाख टन है; और

(ख) इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

खाद्य और कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस से बाजारों में बाहुल्यता का वातावरण और भावों में स्थिरता बनाए रखने में सहायता मिलेगी।

Production in Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

*182. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase in production in the Integral Coach Factory by the introduction of second shift:

(b) whether the cost of production has gone down; and

(c) if so, by what percentage?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The percentage increase in production by progressive introduction of second shift in the Integral Coach Factory was 25 per cent during 1959-60 and 50 per cent in June, 1960, over the production target for single shift.

(b) Yes, due to various factors including introduction of second shift.

(c) The cost of production has gone down by 60 per cent from the cost at the commencement.

Air Accident near Chakrata

*183. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seven seater Aero-Commander aircraft crashed near Chakrata (Dehra Dun) on the 19th June, 1960;

(b) if so, the causes of the crash; and

(c) the number of casualties?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Four persons were killed and two others were seriously injured as a result of the accident. The accident is under investigation.

Shifting of P&T Headquarters from Cuttack

*184. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 310 on the 23rd February, 1960 regarding shifting of Posts and Telegraphs Headquarters from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar and state:

(a) whether the proposal of shifting of Posts and Telegraphs Headquarters to Bhubaneswar has since materialised; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). Negotiations are in progress with the State Government for obtaining land for locating the Circle Office as also other P&T operative offices at Bhubaneswar. P&T Operative Offices will be constructed initially and the construction of the

Circle Office building will be taken up as soon as possible thereafter.

Damage to E. Railway Suburban Track

*185. { **Shri Halder:**
[illegible] **Ghose:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Eastern Railway suburban track suffered serious damage due to collapse of twenty concrete posts carrying high tension overhead traction wire between Sheoraphuli and Dearah stations;

(b) the amount of loss thereon; and

(c) what are the causes of the damage?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). On 20-6-1960 at about 0.20 hrs. a length of 220 feet of catenary and contact wires were cut and stolen at mile No. 15|10-11 between Sheoraphuli & Dearah stations on Howrah-Tarakeshwar section of the Eastern Railway. Due to sudden release of tension in the overhead wires, 20 pre-stressed concrete poles, 10 on either side of the cut section suddenly collapsed and blocked the Railway line. As a result of the theft and consequent damage to structures, about one mile of section had to be completely re-equipped with overhead equipment. The total loss to the railway is estimated at Rs. 70,000. The cost of the stolen wire is approx. Rs. 350.

In order to prevent similar thefts in future armed patrolling has been introduced in the affected sections and full investigation of the theft has been entrusted to the West Bengal C.I.D.

Dislocation of Railway Mail Service in Assam

*186. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the running of Railway Mail Service between Lumding and Tinsukia in Assam has been stopped since the 23rd June, 1960 as a result of the attack on non-Assamese R.M.S. sorters between Mariani and Tinsukia in connection with language disturbances in that State; and

(b) if so, for how many days were the Railway Mail Services dislocated on this line on account of these disturbances?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The running of Railway Mail Service was dislocated on certain days during the months of June and July 1960.

(b) Some R.M.S. Sections did not work over this route on 24th and 25th June and from 6th to 12th July no R.M.S. Section could work at all.

Theft of Electric Wires

*187. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a major theft of electric wires on Howrah-Tarakeswar Section of the Eastern Railway on the night of the 19th June last;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent future thefts?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). On 20-6-1960 at about 0.20 hrs. a length of 220 feet of catenary and contact wires were cut and stolen at mile No. 15|10-11 between Sheoraphuli & Dearah stations on Howrah-Tarakeshwar section of the Eastern Railway. Due to sudden release of tension in the overhead wires, 20 pre-stressed concrete poles, 10 on either side of the cut section suddenly collapsed and blocked the Railway line.

As a result of the theft and consequent damage to structures, about one mile of section had to be completely re-equipped with overhead equipment. The total loss to the railway is estimated at Rs. 70,000. The cost of the stolen wire is approx. Rs. 350.

In order to prevent similar thefts in future armed patrolling has been introduced in the affected sections and full investigation of the theft has been entrusted to the West Bengal C.I.D.

Kalinga Airlines Plane

*188. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Dakota aeroplane belonging to Kalinga Airlines with 13 passengers and crew aboard which was said to have been chartered by Persian Gulf Aviation was reported missing since 11 A.M. on 10th July, 1960.

(b) if so, the steps taken to trace the Dakota; and

(c) the details of success or failure in connection therewith?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). I lay a statement giving the requisite information on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 35].

Land Acquisition in Delhi

*189. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 224 on the 18th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the objections received from 19,456 persons have been examined with regard to acquisition of land under Section 4 of Land Acquisition Act;

(b) if not, the machiery set up to deal with these objections;

(c) whether any steps are being taken for speedy payment of compensation to the farmers on finally acquiring the land; and

(d) the rate at which compensation will be paid?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir. Preliminary examination of the objections has been done.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Only preliminary notification has so far been issued and the land has not been finally acquired. As soon as decision about final acquisition of land is taken, the compensation will be assessed and disbursed to the landowners concerned.

(d) The compensation will be paid in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. It will vary from place to place and depend upon the evidence which is produced before the Land Acquisition Collector.

Sharing of Waters of the Cauvery and Palar

*190. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have offered settlement between the States of Madras and Mysore for sharing of waters of Cauvery and Palar rivers; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The differences between the Governments of Mysore and Madras on the sharing of Palar waters were settled in 1956. A statement giving the broad conclusions is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The broad conclusions arrived at during discussions between the representatives of the Government of India and the Governments of Madras and Mysore in regard to Palar waters

dispute in June—July, 1956 are as follows:—

"(i) The Mysore Government should connect all the weir crest levels of tanks and anicut falling within the prohibited area with G.T.S. bench marks. This should be done jointly with the Government of Madras as a special case. Complete dimensioned plans showing G.T.S. values of Bethamangalam, Ramasagar and Holali tanks should be supplied to the Madras Government with complete dimensions of Bethamangalam Tank.

(ii) As regards other tanks and voddus within the prohibited Zone, a statement showing the number of tanks, voddus and their location, waste weir levels should be supplied to the Government of Madras.

(iii) In order to find out the cause of diminution of supplies at the Palar Anicut as alleged by Government of Madras, it was decided that the Government of Madras should investigate all withdrawals of water from the Palar basin between Mysore border and Palar Anicut, particularly in the Andhra State area and supply a copy of the report to Mysore Government complete with statistics as collected.

(iv) To meet the keen demand for water in Madras State, the Government of Madras should look to other resources than Palar River."

No final settlement on the sharing of the Cauvery waters between Madras and Mysore has yet been arrived at.

Flood control measures in Kashmir

*191. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether Government have made adequate arrangements in Kashmir against the floods likely to affect that area in the coming rainy season?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The intensity of the floods likely to occur during the remaining period of the current rainy season cannot be forecast. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have, however, taken all reasonable precautions to meet emergencies likely to be created by floods this year in Kashmir.

Rail Link with Jammu and Kashmir

*192. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Keshava:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 930 on the 18th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since chosen the site at the river Ravi for crossing railway line beyond Madhopur in the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the decision taken regarding the alignment of the railway line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. The railway line will cross the river Ravi about 1600' down stream of the road bridge on the National Highway from Madhopur to Jammu.

(b) After crossing the river Ravi, the alignment goes over the National Highway and then proceeds generally in a North-westerly direction towards the proposed Kathua station situated

about 3 miles to the North of Kathua town.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के विमानों के लिये राडार

*१९३. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अब तक इंडियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन के कितने विमानों के राडार बगाये जा चुके हैं ?

असैनिक उड्डयन उपमंत्री (श्री मो हे-उद्दीन) : सिर्फ एक वाईकाउण्ट विमान में।

Common facilities workshops in Rural Areas

*194. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to set up a number of common facilities workshops in rural areas under the Community Development Programme for the benefit of village artisans;

(b) if so, the nature of work to be carried out in these workshops; and

(c) the total amount to be spent on the same?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri R. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Normal repairs, overhauling and maintenance of simple machinery used in rural areas.

(c) Rs. 19,000 non-recurring and Rs. 16,000 recurring per workshop.

Power Transmission

*195. **Shri Rami Reddy**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has under contemplation the laying of single phase single wire power transmission system for reducing the cost of transmission of power;

(b) if so, whether any investigations have been conducted; and

(c) what are the results of investigation?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Single phase, single wire, power transmission has limited application. It can be employed in sparsely populated areas with small load not needing 'three phase' distribution in the near future Two experimental lines of this nature are already in operation in the States of Maharashtra and Bihar.

'Single wire system' cannot be employed for transmission lines of 66 KV. and above. There are possibilities of its adoption for lines of 33 KV. and below.

Bi-Weekly Deluxe Trains

*196. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia: / Shri Keshava:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has any plan to increase the frequency of bi-weekly De Luxe trains running on trunk routes; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

*197. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the nature of progress made so far in the manufacture of all the com-

ponents required for the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Out of about 1244 different types of components required for the manufacture of coach shells in the Integral Coach Factory, only one component is fully imported. About 1000 components are manufactured in the Factory itself, about 237 components procured from indigenous sources and 6 components partially imported.

Uniforms for P. & T. Staff

*198. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1066 on the 23rd March, 1960 and state whether Government have since considered the recommendations made by the Uniforms Committee of the Directorate of Posts and Telegraphs regarding the stoppage of the use of Khadi for the uniforms of certain classes of Posts and Telegraphs employees?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The proposals are still under the consideration of the Government.

Western Food Zone

*199. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 526 on the 2nd March, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal of linking the States of Maharashtra and Gujerat with Madhya Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The proposal of linking the States of Maharashtra and Gujerat with Madhya Pradesh is still under discussion with the Madhya Pradesh Government.

Motor Accidents in Manipur

296. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of motor accidents that took place in Manipur during 1959-60; and

(b) the number of persons who died in these accidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 54.

(b) 12.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

297. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any new proposals and schemes for minor irrigation projects from the Government of Andhra Pradesh during the year 1960-61; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No new scheme has been received so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Paint Oils

298. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun has developed an improved method for the manufacture of the quick drying paint oils; and

(b) if so, whether this improved method is used by the paint manufacturers of our country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Prolamin Adhesives

299. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun has developed a process for the manufacture of Prolamin adhesives;

(b) for what purpose it is used;

(c) whether our country is self sufficient in the production of this adhesive; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to produce this adhesive on a commercial scale according to the process developed in the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The adhesive is used in plywood manufacture.

(c) The adhesive is not being produced at present on a commercial scale.

(d) No. The patent has lapsed and it is free for use by any one interested.

Shortage of Doctors

300. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 109 on the 15th February, 1960 and state:

(a) what steps have been taken to meet the shortage of doctors and staff in the Government Hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) whether all the remaining vacancies have been filled up?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). In February, 1960, there were eight vacancies in the posts of Medical Officer and Staff in the four Government Hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi. Out of these eight vacancies, five were filled by the end of July, 1960, but seven new vacancies occurred during that period. At present there are thus ten vacancies and necessary action to fill up these vacancies is being taken.

Procurement of Rice and Paddy in Punjab

301. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money which has been spent by the Centre for the purchase of rice and paddy from Punjab during the period from February to May, 1960; and

(b) the quantities of rice and paddy purchased State-wise by or on behalf of the Centre from 1st February to the 30th June, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Centre spent approximately Rs. 1.28 crores on the purchase of rice from Punjab from 1st February, 1960 to 31st May, 1960. No paddy was purchased from the Punjab during this period.

(b) The following quantities of rice were purchased in different States by or on behalf of the Centre and delivered to them during the period from the 1st February to the 30th June, 1960.

Name of State	Quantity (in'000 tons)
Andhra Pradesh	4·9
Madhya Pradesh	459·2
Punjab	24·3

No paddy was purchased by the Centre during this period.

Irrigation and Power Projects

302. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of major and medium Irrigation and Power Projects which

are proposed to be executed in Punjab by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the estimated expenditure thereon and the extent of Union Government's help for these projects?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 36].

Power for Himachal Pradesh

303. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the number of kilowatts of electricity sanctioned for the villages in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh which have been electrified during the Second Five Year Plan period so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): 660 kilowatts.

Railway Porters

304. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of porters registered at Pathankot Junction;

(b) the details of complaints received from them during the last two years; and

(c) the details of action taken by Government to remove the causes of complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 85.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 37].

Deep Sea Fishing

305. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deep sea fishing projects all over the country and the number of trawlers used for deep sea fishing;

(b) whether Government have obtained any foreign aid in carrying out this work in the form of technique and material; and

(c) if so, what is the nature of this help and what are the terms of agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The Government of India have established 4 Stations for deep sea fishing at Bombay, Cochin, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam. 21 fishing vessels are working at these stations; these vessels operate different types of gear including trawls.

The West Bengal Government has set up one Station for deep sea fishing at Calcutta where 5 fishing trawlers are operating.

Another Station is being organised at Cochin under the Indo-Norwegian Project.

(b) Yes.

(c) 20 fishing vessels have been obtained under the T.C.M. aid programme. Services of 17 fisheries experts have also been obtained from the following agencies:

T.C.M.	10
Colombo Plan	4
F.A.O.	3

The fishing vessels were received as complete gifts, while in respect of the experts, the liability of the Government of India is limited to their local costs, namely, local living cost at fixed rates, actual transportation charges while on official travel, provision of office and medical facilities.

Per Capita Consumption of Sugar

306. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present *per capita* consumption of sugar in India;

(b) how does our present *per capita* consumption of sugar compare with U.K., U.S.S.R., U.S.A., China and Japan; and

(c) what would be the estimated total production and consumption of sugar in the country by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) 32.0 lbs. per annum (consisting of 11.2 lbs. of white sugar and 20.8 lbs. of other sweetening agents like Gur and Khandsari) in 1958-59.

(b) Country	*Per Capita* Consumption of refined sugar in lbs. per annum (1958) as published by International Sugar Council
U.K.	107·1
U.S.A.	95·7
Japan	31·3
U.S.S.R.	Not available
China	Not available

(c) It is too early to give an estimate of production for the next season. The consumption for the sugar year ending 31st October, 1961 may be about 22 lakh tons.

Groundnut Flour

307. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1227 on the 1st April, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to set up two plants as pilot projects for the commercial production of cheap edible groundnut cake and flour?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The selection of two oil mills which will collaborate with the Government and the UNICEF in the implementation of the project is still under consideration.

बिस्कुट उद्योग

३०८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अच्छी किस्म का आटा न मिलने के कारण देश में बिस्कुट उद्योग को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री ए० एम० थामस) : (क) और (ख). बिस्कुट उद्योग को कम लेस वाले आटे की आवश्यकता होती है । कुछ समय पूर्व पता चला था कि मिलों से ऐसा आटा प्रायः उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता । इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने भारतीय बिस्कुट निर्माता संघ के सुझावानुसार कुछ मिलों के लिये नरम सफेद गेहूं का उपयुक्त मासिक कोटा निर्धारित कर दिया है जिससे कि ये मिलें विशेषरूप से आवश्यक किस्म का आटा तैयार कर सकें और बिस्कुट फैक्टरियों को नियमित रूप से आटा देती रहें ।

T. B. Sanatoria

309. Shri Nardeo Snatak: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.B. Sanatoria run by the Central Ministry of Health and the places where they are located;

(b) whether there are T.B. Sanatoria in the country, which are given financial assistance partially by the Central Ministry of Health; and

(c) whether non-officials have also got a hand in the management of these sanatoria?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No T.B. Sanatorium is rur by the Government of India. However, the net recurring expenditure in respect of the Lala Ram Swarup T. B. Hospital, Mehrauli (Delhi), which is maintained by the T.B. Association of India, is met by the Central Government.

(b) and (c). Grants-in-aid are given to deserving T.B. Sanatoria run by voluntary non-official agencies.

रेलवे के महा-प्रबन्धकों की बैठक

३१०. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड और रेलवे के महा-प्रबन्धकों की एक बैठक अभी कुछ दिन पहले नई दिल्ली में हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बैठक में मुख्य विचारणीय विषय क्या था ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) रेलवे बोर्ड और रेलों के जनरल मैनेजरों की एक बैठक २७ से २९ अप्रैल, १९६० तक नयी दिल्ली में हुई थी।

(ख) इस बैठक में रेलों से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं और सामान्य नीति के मामलों पर विचार किया गया।

Vamsadhara Project

311. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2929 on the 29th April, 1960, and state:

(a) whether the final views of the Government of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh in respect of the Vamsadhara Project have since been received;

(b) if so, what are their views;

(c) the financial allocation for the year 1960-61; and

(d) when is the project likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh have agreed that the site of the Project should be at Gotta instead of at Gudari. The details of the Project at Gotta have yet to be examined.

(c) No allocation has been made for the Project for 1960-61.

(d) A view can only be taken after the details of the Project have been examined and the Project is finally sanctioned for execution.

Minor Irrigation System in China

312. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 110 on the 15th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the views of the remaining State Governments on the report submitted by the Indian team which visited China to study minor irrigation systems and soil conservation in that country; and

(b) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the team?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Government of India have since received the views of the Governments of Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal. These State Governments are already taking necessary action to implement the recommendations to the extent possible.

(b) The State Governments who are to implement the recommendations had already been asked to take suitable action.

Flood Cess in Delhi

313. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1140 on the 28th March, 1960 and state at what state is the proposal to impose a flood cess or betterment levy on the beneficiaries of flood protection schemes undertaken by the Union Territory of Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The proposal is still under consideration.

Power Units at Bhakra

314. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1918 on the 9th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received revised project estimate from the Punjab State Electricity Board regarding the 4 generating units of 120,000 k.w. each in the Bhakra Right Power Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether that has been examined and approved?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The Scheme provides for 4 generating units of 120,000 k.w. each and 885 miles of transmission lines and substations at an estimated cost of Rs. 3535 lakhs. The work on this Power plant is being taken in hand. It is expected to be completed by 1965.

(c) The Technical Advisory Committee on irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects has approved the scheme.

Second Bridge on the Jamuna

315. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1815 on the 29th April, 1960 and state the further progress made so far in the construction of the second bridge on the Jamuna near Tughlakabad?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The design of the bridge, which incidentally is to be sited near Purana Qila and not near Tughlakabad, is nearing completion. Land acquisition is also in progress. About 291 acres of land have already been acquired from private owners and about 478 acres of nazul land are yet to be taken over, in respect of which the Railway Administration is in correspondence with the Land and Development Officer under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. The construction work will be taken in hand as soon as all the land has been made available.

P. and T. Building, Chandigarh

316. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2898 on the 29th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of construction of an eleven storeyed building or another smaller building for Central Posts and Telegraphs Office at Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Murder of Goods Clerk

317. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1834 on the 29th April, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in regard to the investigation into the murder of a Goods Clerk on 12th December, 1959 in a railway train?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Despite best efforts made, the case remained untraced. Police have closed the investigation.

Fictitious Railway Service Commission

318. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1470 on the 13th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding the operation of a fictitious Railway Service Commission have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Police has submitted a chargesheet u|s 419|420 I.P.C. against the accused for trial in a Court of Law.

Special Police Establishment in P. & T.

319. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1123 on 28th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the report of the Officer on Special Duty; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to take action on the following lines for minimising copper-wire thefts:—

(a) Requesting the State Governments to set up special police vigilance parties at suitable places for moving out to the theft-spots immediately after thefts are suspected.

(b) Extensive use of electronic fault locators.

(c) Proressive replacement of copper wire with copper-weld wire in areas of heavy thefts.

Boilers for Chanderpura

320. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1387 on 9th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations for purchase of boilers for Chanderpura from American firm have been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Orissa

321. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the amount of assistance given to Orissa from the aid received from U.S.A. under the following projects in 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far:

(i) assistance to medical colleges and allied institutions;

(ii) assistance to Orientation Training Projects;

(iii) assistance to National Water Supply and Sanitation programme;

(iv) assistance to National Malaria Control programme;

(v) assistance to National Filaria Control programme; and

(vi) assistance to leprosy control programme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The required information is furnished below:—

	1959-60	1960-61
(*i*)	Rs. 2,784·60	Nil.
(*ii*)	Nil.	Nil.
(*iii*)	Nil.	Nil.
(*iv*)	Rs. 31,34,323	Rs. 16,13,326
(*v*)	Nil.	Nil.
(*vi*)	Nil.	Nil.

Death Rate in Union Territories

322. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the total number of annual deaths and their daily incidence on account of various principal diseases and other causes including old age, injuries and suicides during the calendar years 1958 and 1959 and up to the end of June, 1960 in Union Territories?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The information Territory-wise is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 38].

हिमाचल प्रदेश में ट्रक

३२३. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्थायी रूप से कितने ट्रक गैर-सरकारी चालकों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) गैर-सरकारी चालकों को किस आधार पर स्थाई परमिट दिये जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गैर-सरकारी चालक यात्रियों को भी ले जाते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) ७८, इनमें से पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश के परिवहन प्रशासनों (स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट अथारिटी) द्वारा क्रमशः ७७ और १ परमिट दिये गये ।

(ख) ये परमिट मोटर वेहिकल्स एक्ट १९३९ (मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम १९३९) की ५५ वीं धारा (सेक्शन) में दी गयी शर्तों के अनुसार मंजूर किये जाते हैं । हिमाचल प्रदेश के परिवहन प्रशासन द्वारा इन्हीं नियमों का पालन किया जाता है । जहां तक कि पंजाब के चालकों की ७७ ट्रकों का वास्ता है, इस बारे में दोनों प्रदेशों की सरकारें परस्पर समझौता कर चुकी हैं और ये ट्रक इस समझौते के अधीन चल रहे हैं । इसी समझौते के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश की कुछ ट्रकें भी पंजाब में उन अन्तर्प्रदेशीय रास्तों पर चल रही हैं जिन से कि रेलवे स्टेशनों तक ये ट्रक आ जा सकें ।

(ग) कुछ चालकों के बारे में सूचना मिली है कि वे अपनी ट्रकों में मुसाफिरों को ले जाया करते हैं । यह उक्त नियम की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुकूल नहीं है ।

(घ) इसके रोक-थाम के लिये जिले की पुलिस के अलावा एक खास यातायात नियन्त्रक दस्ता (स्पेशल ट्रैफिक इनफोर्समेंट स्क्वाड) बनाया गया है जो इन घटनाओं की छापा मार कर जांच किया करेगा और जुर्म में पकड़े जाने वालों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगा ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में वन

२२४. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में वनों का क्षेत्रफल कितना है;

(ख) उस में सुरक्षित वनों का क्षेत्र-फल कितना है;

(ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश में मुख्यतया कौन-कौन से पेड़ पाये जाते हैं; और

(घ) वर्ष १९५९–६० में पेड़ और औषधीय जड़ी बूटियों की बिक्री से अलग अलग कितनी आय हुई?

कृषि उप-मंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा): (क) ४,०५९ वर्ग मील

(ख) ६३६ वर्ग मील

(ग) १. देवदार
२. कैल
३. सिलवर फिर
४. स्परुस
५. चीड़
६. साल
७. बान
८. बांस

(घ) क्रमश: १,०३,५८,१७८ रुपये और ४०,३८३ रुपये ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश फल परिरक्षण

३२५. **श्री पदम देव :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री १५ फरवरी, १९६० को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कहां-कहां फल परिरक्षण का प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था की गई हैं; और

(ख) किस जगह फलों को डिब्बों म बन्द करने का यूनिट चालू किया गया है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें०कृष्णप्पा): (क) रामपुर (बुशहर), कोटखई, मशोबरा, सोलन, मन्डी, भंगरोट, घौला-कुंआ, चम्बा और बिलासपुर ।

(ख) नौबहार, शिमला ।

Najafgarh Sewage Trench

326. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 429 on the 26th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the work on Najafgarh Sewage Trench; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The work on Sectors I & III has been completed by C.P.W.D. The progress on Sector II is 99 per cent.

(b) Only plastering in some portion remains to be done which the C.P.W.D. have intimated will be finished shortly.

Filaria Clinics

327. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to start filaria clinics as a part of the National Filaria Control Programme;

(b) if so, the number of clinics to be started; and

(c) the expenditure to be incurred in this respect?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A proposal has been made that filaria clinics be established in large hospitals in filarial areas during the 3rd Five Year Plan period.

(b) The exact number of clinics to be established has not yet been decided.

(c) Each clinic is estimated to cost about Rs. 25,000 per year.

Khungar Committee on Floods

328. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be

pleased to state whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government boycotted Khungar Committee on flood control in the Damodar Valley?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The reply is in the negative.

Accidents during 1959-60

329. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drivers of various types of vehicles plying on hire found drunk when involved in accidents or otherwise during the year 1959-60 in Delhi;

(b) whether the figures show an increase as compared to 1958-59; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the driving of vehicles by drivers while drunk?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 13.

(b) Yes. Only three such cases were detected during 1958-59.

(c)A proposal to create additional posts of 9 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 21 foot constables for detection of traffic offences, including driving of vehicles by persons who are found to be drunk, is under the consideration of Delhi Administration.

Air-conditioned Retiring Rooms on N. Railway

330. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stations on the Northern Railway which have air-conditioned retiring rooms for tourists;

(b) the number of stations where air-conditioned retiring rooms are being constructed at present on the Northern Railway; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred so far on the same on this Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Only one station, i.e. Pathankot, where two air-conditioned retiring rooms have been provided.

(b) Air-conditioned retiring rooms are, at present, not being constructed at any stations on the Northern Railway.

(c) Rs. 10,000 approximately (for the air-conditioned retiring rooms at Pathankot).

Displaced Persons' S.B. Account and Postal Certificates

331. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 635 on the 2nd March, 1960 and state the further progress since made in settling the claims of Savings Bank Accounts and Postal Certificates in regard to displaced persons?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): No further exchange of verified lists has taken place after April, 1959. We shall shortly be deputing an Officer for exchanging the lists.

दिल्ली नगर में सहकारी समितियां

३३२ { **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री ब० क० गोपालन :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर में इस समय कितनी सहकारी समितियां काम कर रही हैं; और

(ख) प्रत्येक श्रेणी की कितनी सहकारी समितियां हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) १२३५

(ख) ब्योरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ग	संख्या
देहली राज्य सहकारी बैंक	१
यूनियन .	२
संघ .	४
संस्था .	१
सभा .	१
केन्द्रीय भण्डार	१
औद्योगिक .	३२८
मितव्यय तथा उधार	३७५
बहुउद्देशी	२४
गृह निर्माण	२३८
परिवहन .	४०
मितव्यय तथा बचत	२१
शिक्षा .	३
कल्याण	३
कृषि	२
मुर्गी पालन	२
भंडार	१६१
दुग्धशाला . .	६
श्रम तथा निर्माण .	१३
मछलीपालन . .	२
मण्डली . .	१
दवा-दारू सहाय्य .	२
क्रय-विक्रय . .	१
उन्नत रहन-सहन .	१
साईकिल स्टैन्ड .	१
नाट्यशाला .	१
योग .	१,२३५

Pisciculture

333. **Shri Parulekar:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have made a comprehensive survey directly or through the State Governments regarding the water area, of inland waters where pisciculture could be introduced; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A comprehensive and complete survey of inland waters suitable for pisciculture has not so far been conducted either by the Central or by the State Governments. However, in connection with the piscicultural programmes, surveys of inland waters have been conducted in selected areas. During the First and Second Five Year Plans periods, a total of over 1.1 million acres of Inland waters have been surveyed and a total of over 10·47 lakh acres have been brought under fish culture.

Bridge at Garhmukteswar

334. **Shri Ram Saran:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the road-bridge on the Ganges at Garhmukteswar is likely to be completed; and

(b) the progress so far made and the cost incurred?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The bridge is likely to be completed by the 31st July, 1961.

(b) The overall physical progress and booked expenditure upto the end of June 1960 are as follows:—

S. No.	Name of work	Sanctioned amount	Overall Physical Progress	Expenditure booked
		Rs. Lakhs		Rs. Lakhs
1.	Bridge proper including approach roads upto one mile length on each side . .	77·97	63·33%	46·17

2. Meerut side approach road	5·06	100·00%	4·25
3. Moradabad side approach road .	9·89	56·00%	6·17
4. Minor bridges across the Matwali, Chhoia, and Bagad Nallas on the Moradabad side approach road	14·05	50·00%	4·92
	106·97		61·51

Male and Female Nurses

335. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any stipends are sanctioned for backward classes for the professional courses of male and female nurses; and

(b) if so, in which States they are available and the amount sanctioned for such purposes?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Stipends are paid in all the nurses training schools in India. In addition to stipends the trainees also get other allowances. The rates of stipend and other allowances vary from State to State and these are given in a statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 39].

Wheat Production in India

336. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Wheat Council Report published in May 1960 reporting world wheat production at 200 million metric tons in 1959 includes the wheat production of India also; and

(b) how does the Indian acreage and Indian yield per acre compare with the world acreage and yield per acre in 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The Report of the International Wheat Council entitled "Review of the World Wheat Situation—April, 1960" brought out by the Council in May, 1960 puts the world wheat production in 1959 at 211.953 million metric tons. This figure includes the final estimate of production of wheat in India for 1958-59 which was 9·85 million metric tons.

(b) A statement showing acreage and yield per acre in India and the world in the year 1959 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 40].

Locomotive Component Parts Factory near Varanasi

337. { Shri Kalika Singh: / Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far on the establishment and construction works connected with the Locomotive Component Parts Factory near Varanasi;

(b) the details of parts and accessories to be manufactured in the factory and its full capacity on completion;

(c) the stage at which the work of the setting up of the factory stands at present; and

(d) the total number of workers of various categories employed at present separately?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Approx. Rs. 109.61 lakhs to end of May 1960.

(b) The construction of the factory has been phased according to the availability of electric power supply,

and the manufacturing programme for the first phase is as follows:—

	Per annum
	Tons
(*i*) Cast iron sleeper plates, fire-bars & brake blocks .	20,000
	Tons
(*ii*) Tie bars . . .	5,000
	Nos.
(*iii*) Conversion of scrap B.G. axles into M. G. axles	5,000
(*iv*) Screw couplings .	5,000
(*v*) Drawbars/Draw hooks .	5,000
(*vi*) Laminated springs .	30,000
(*vii*) Coil springs . . .	30,000
(*viii*) Locomotive superheater elements . . .	10,000
(*ix*) Reconditioning of machine tools . . .	100
(*x*) Small tools and Locomotives and Carriage and Wagon components .	To meet the actual demand from the Railways.

(c) The construction of the Technical School, Basic Training Workshop, Apprentices' Hostel, 288 staff-quarters, 14 officers' Bungalows, Health Centre, Shopping Centre and Primary School has been completed, while that of the Administrative office building is in progress. The construction of main workshop structures has also commenced.

(d) As on 1st July, 1960:—

Training school staff,	
Supervisory and Drawing office staff	61
Clerical Staff . . .	51
Skilled . . .	65
Semi-skilled . . .	28
Un-skilled . . .	218
Apprentices . . .	168

Drainage Channel from Dalnadi to Surlake

338. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2921 on the 29th April, 1960 and state:

(b) whether the work of opening of new drainage channel from Dalnadi to Surlake has commenced by now; and

(b) if so, what progress has been made so far in opening this channel?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Orissa Government have reported that an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,72,500 for making a cut from Dalnadi to Surlake through Ganidob village has been sanctioned and that the land required for the work has been acquired. They have also stated that work on the old Surlake portion has been taken in hand, while the work on other portions can be taken up only after the flood season of 1960.

Barapole Irrigation and Power Project

339. **Shri Warior:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 37 on the 10th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the question of including the Barapole Irrigation and Power Project in the Third Plan has been discussed between the State Governments of Kerala and Mysore;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have received any communication from the State Governments;

(c) whether the two State Governments have come to any decision; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Post Offices

340. { **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** / **Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices opened (District-wise) in each State during 1960-61 till June 1960; and

(b) the number of post offices to be opened during the remaining period of the year in each State?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 41].

Expenditure on Interlocking of Stations

341. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for changing non-interlocking system into interlocking system all over India in each plan period; and

(b) how much of it has been spent uptil now, zone-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Amount earmarked for changing the non-interlocked system to the interlocked system on Indian Railways was as follows:—

	Lakhs
During First Plan	Rs. 202.73
During Second Plan	Rs. 396.60

(*b*) Amount spent zone-wise is—

Railway	Amount Rs. Lakhs
Central . .	116·00
Eastern .	105·74
Northern .	46·33
North Eastern & Northeast Frontier }	56·20
Southern .	52·00
South Eastern .	13·65
Western .	66·00

Interlocked Stations

342. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many stations in India are fully interlocked; and

(b) how many of them were so made during each plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 3,556 stations on Indian Railways are fully interlocked.

(b) Number of stations interlocked during:

First Plan	.. 203
Second Plan	.. 406 (so far).

Conversion of Poona-Kolhapur Line into Broad Gauge

343. **Shri Mohammed Imam:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to convert the metre gauge section of the Railway from Poona to Kolhapur into broad gauge; and

(b) whether this will be included in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir. A survey has been carried out for conversion of Poona-Miraj-Kolhapur section into Broad Gauge.

(b) The survey report has not yet been received. Pending examination of the Survey Report it is not possible to say whether this project will be recommended for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan.

Vaccine for Cattle Diseases

344. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements have been made to manufacture on a commercial scale the powdery vaccine (which is very effective in immunising cattle and buffaloes); and

(b) if so, when the production of that vaccine will start?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krisnappa): (a) and (b). A powdery vaccine has been evolved at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, for combating the disease known as "Haemorrhagic Septicaemia" in cattle. The commercial production of this vaccine has not yet started as it is being studied with reference to methods of production on a large scale and evaluation of immunising potency under field conditions.

Refrigerated Fish Vans

345. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements have been made for running refrigerated fish vans in the country; and

(b) what are the routes that have been selected for running these vans?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to run two vans on each of the following routes:—

1. Bombay-Delhi, via Khandwa.
2. Mangalore-Madras.
3. Balugan-Calcutta.

Railway out-Agencies in Punjab

346. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway out agencies in Punjab opened during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the number of new out-agencies to be opened during 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) 1959-60	Nil.
1960-61	One.

(b) Proposals to open Out-Agencies at 9 places in Punjab State are under examination; but it can not be stated definitely at this stage whether out-agencies at these 9 places will be opened during 1960-61 or opened at all. Also, it is possible that out-agencies at other places may be opened during this year.

झांसी में रेल दुर्घटना

३४७. **श्री रघुराज पांडेय :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री २१ फरवरी, १९६० को झांसी में रेल दुर्घटना के बारे में १० मार्च, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७७८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दुर्घटना के कारण मालूम करने के बारे मे इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री स० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) से (ग). जांच-समिति की रिपोर्ट पर अन्तिम निर्णय हो चुका है । दुर्घटना रेल कर्मचारियों की ग़लती से हुई । जो तीन रेल कर्मचारी इसके लिये ज़िम्मेदार ठहराये गये हैं, उन पर विभागी कार्रवाई की जा रही है

Co-operative Sugar Factory in Mysore

348. Shri T. Subramanyam: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the supplementary raised on Starred Question No. 1703 on the 26th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have recommended the granting of licence to the Co-operative Sugar Factory at Kamalpur in Bellary district of Mysore State; and

(b) when a decision will be taken by Government regarding this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Final recommendation of the State Government is awaited.

(b) On receipt of final recommendation of the State Government.

Over-bridge near Jhargram

349. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a road overbridge will be constructed near the Jhargram railway station on the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, whether the plan and estimate have been prepared and when the construction work will start?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal has been received from the State Government who have to initiate all schemes for replacement of level crossings by over|under-bridges.

(b) Does not arise.

Training in Nursing

350. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any comprehensive Scheme for training in nursing during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The training of nursing personnel in the Third Five Year Plan is proposed to be stepped up with the following targets to be reached in 1966:

Nurses	4500 per annum
Auxiliary Nurse Midwives	7000 per annum
Nurse dais|dais	7000 per annum

The State Governments have been asked to formulate their proposals with these targets in view. It is also proposed to include the following Schemes in the Third Five Year:—

(1) *Integration of Public Health with the basic course in Nursing.*

The existing Scheme introduced in 24 Nursing Schools is proposed to be continued and in addition it is proposed to give financial assistance to 50 more schools.

(2) *Development of a field for training in Public Health Nursing.*

It is proposed that one Primary Health Centre and its sub-centres should develop a field for training to be attached to each training school provided with facilities necessary for rural practical training for nurses. Fifty centres and proposed to be upgraded each year.

(3) *Course in Public Health Nursing in each State.*

To meet the great demand for Public Health Nurses it is proposed to institute such a course in each State and provide financial assistance for the establishment of 3 centres each year.

(4) *Courses in Public Health Nursing Supervision.*

It is proposed to establish 3 months course in Public Health Nursing Supervision at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta for preparing the Public Health Nurses to guide and supervise Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and Dais to be appointed in each District.

(5) *Course in Ward management.*

At present there is only one centre which provides a course to prepare Nursing Sisters for their manifold responsibilities. Keeping in view the desirability of establishing a course for Ward Sisters in each State it is proposed to provide financial assistance for establishing three centres each year.

(6) *B.Sc. course for qualified Nurses.*

The Indian Nursing Council has formulated a course in Nursing Administration, teaching and Public Health Nursing leading to a B.Sc. degree. This course is proposed to be established at a place where basic facilities are available.

(7) *Course in Paediatric Nursing.*

It is proposed to provide financial assistance for the establishment of two centres to be located in two States.

Surplus Water of the Mahanadi

351. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for an artificial river to make fruitful use of surplus water of the Mahanadi has been submitted by the Government of Orissa; and

(b) whether that has been examined and what would be the cost of such ascheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi): (a) No such scheme has so far been received by this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Bridge on National Highway

352. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that estimate for the construction of Neendakara bridge on the National Highway near Quilon (Kerala) has not yet been prepared;

(b) if so, the reason for delay; and

(c) when the work is expected to be started?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, sir;

(b) the work, which pertains to reconstruction of an existing bridge has been deferred for execution

during the 3rd Five Year Plan so as to allow more urgent works to be taken up during the 2nd Plan;

(c) the work is expected to be started during the 3rd Five Year Plan period.

Wagons

353. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of wagons indented and supplied for the transport of timber, bamboos and cocoanut in Khurda Road District of the South Eastern Railway from January to June, 1960, monthwise separtely?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 42].

Anti-Corruption Organisation of N. Railway

354. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the work done by the Anti-corruption Organisation of the Northern Railway during 1960-61 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): From 1-4-60 to 30-6-60 the Vigilance Organisation of the Northern Railway detected/investigated 105 cases broadly falling under these categories (i) acceptance of illegal gratification, (ii) misappropriation of government money, (iii) acceptance of work and material below specification, (iv) resale and redating of tickets, (v) under-weighment of wagon load consignments, (vi) non-payment of wharfage, (vii) mis-declaration of goods.

In all 40 cases were established resulting in 45 employees being dealt with departmentally. One case resulted in prosecution.

Preventive checks and surprise-inspections were also carried out.

Sugar Factories in Punjab

355. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sugar factories in Punjab have applied for expansion of their factories to increase crushing capacity;

(b) if so, the names of the factories;

(c) whether any applications have been received for licences for establishing co-operative sugar factories in Punjab; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) M/s. Saraswati Sugar Mills, Yamunanagar, District Ambala, and (ii) M/s. Malwa Sugar Mills Ltd., Dhuri, District Sangrur.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. M|s. Doaba Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., applied for a licence to establish a co-operative sugar factory of 400 tons daily cane crushing capacity at Nawanshahr, District Jullundur by utilising an idle plant, which has been approved.

Scrap Steel

356. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of second-hand rails and other scraps of steel were demanded by metal industries in Kerala; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 43].

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

357. Shri Ramam: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated during the Second Plan period for drinking water, under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, State-wise; and

(b) the amount so far utilised?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 44].

Cost of Production of Electricity in the Country

358. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation is made of the cost of production of Electricity in the various States of the country;

(b) if so, the cost in the various States; and

(c) whether any efforts are made for reducing the cost?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No evaluation of the cost of production in the various States are done by the Central Government.

(c) Yes. Continuous efforts are made by the State Governments and other concerned authorities to reduce the production costs of electricity by effecting all possible economies.

Reserve Stock of Foodgrains in Orissa

359. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 322 on the 23rd February, 1960 and state what amount has been advanced so far to the Orissa Government for maintaining the reserve stock of food and their distribution?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): No amount has as yet been advanced to the Orissa Government.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various session of Second Lok Sabha:

(i) Supplementary Statement No. III, Tenth Session, 1960. [*See Appendix I, annexure No.* 45].

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. VI, Ninth Session, 1959. [*See Appendix I, annexure No.* 46].

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. IX, Eighth Session, 1959. [*See Appendix I, annexure No.* 47].

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XVI, Seventh Session, 1959. [*See Appendix I, annexure No.* 48].

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII, Sixth Session, 1958. [*See Appendix I, annexure No.* 49].

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XX, Fifth Session, 1958. [*See Appendix I, annexure No.* 50].

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXX, Fourth Session, 1958. [*See Appendix I, annexure No.* 51].

(viii) Supplementary Statement No. XXVIII, Third Session, 1957. [*See Appendix I, annexure No.* 52].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: On behalf of Shri K. D. Malaviya, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:

(i) G.S.R. 623 dated the 4th June, 1960 making certain amendment to the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949. [*Placed in Library. See No.* T-2239/60].

(ii) G. S. R. 642 dated the 11th June, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2240/60.]

(iii) G.S.R. 794 dated the 16th July 1960 making certain further amendments to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2241/60*].

AMENDMENT TO TRIPURA MOTOR VEHICLES RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. MV/III (181)/60, published in Tripura Gazette dated the 11th June, 1960, making certain further amendment to the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2242/60*].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING BOARD.

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board for the year 1958-59 under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2243/60.*]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER RICE MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) ACT AND ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 694 dated the 16th June, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act,

1958. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2244/60.*]

(ii) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(a) G.S.R. 498 dated the 30th April, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1959.

(b) G. S. R. 608 dated the 27th May, 1960.

(c) G.S.R. 634 dated the 7th June, 1960.

(d) G.S.R. 696 dated the 17th June, 1960 containing the Rajasthan (Rice Import Restriction) Order, 1960.

(e) G.S.R. 751 dated the 29th June, 1960 making certain amendment to the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957.

(f) G. S. R. 752 dated the 29th June, 1960 making certain further amendment to the West Bengal Wheat (Export Control) Order, 1958.

(g) G.S.R. 757 dated the 30th June, 1960.

(h) G.S.R. 774 dated the 7th July, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956.

(i) G.S.R. 807 dated the 15th July, 1960.

(j) G.S.R. 808 dated the 16th July, 1960.

(k) G. S. R. 883 dated the 29th July, 1960 making certain amendment to the Southern Rice Zone (Restrictions on Rail Bookings) Order, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2245/60].

(iii) A copy of each of the following statements of Orders under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(a) Statement showing 56 Requisitioning Orders for rice served on Millers/Parties in Krishna District (Andhra Pradesh).

(b) Statement showing 45 Requisitioning Orders for rice served on Milllers/Parties in West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh).

(c) Statement showing 45 Requisitioning Orders for rice served on Millers/Parties in Guntur District (Andhra Pradesh).

(d) Statement showing 178 Requisitioning Orders for rice served on Millers/Parties in East Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2246/60*]

(iv) A copy of the Annual Report of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (9) of Section 42 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT- 2247/60*].

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN AIRCRAFT RULES

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 624 dated the 4th June, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, under sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an Explanatory Note. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2248/60*].

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REFUSAL OF ADMISSION TO STUDENTS IN DELHI

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance, and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The refusal of admission to about 8,000 students by Delhi colleges.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): In 1960 the number of students who passed the high school and the higher secondary school examinations of the Board of Education, Delhi was 2,825 and 4,519 respectively. In addition, 72 students passed the Higher Secondary (Technical) Examination of the Board. These numbers include both boys and girls. According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the colleges, have admitted 2,144 students (boys and girls) in the Pred. (Arts and Science) and Pre-Medical (1st Year) and 3,891 students to 1st year of the degree courses in Arts, Science and Commerce. It will thus be observed that the number of students who have failed to secure admission is not large. According to the information supplied by the University, 13,406 students are said to have applied for admission to the various courses [Preparatory (Arts and Science) and 1st Year of Pre-Medical, B.A. (Pass), B.Sc. (Pass); B.A. (Hons), B. Sc. (Hons) and B. Com.] in 1960, of whom 6,035 were admitted, leaving apparently a gap of 7,371. This figure, however, cannot be relied upon and can legitimately be treated as considerably exaggerated because several students register themselves with more than one college simultaneously. It will, therefore, not be correct to infer that the number of students who failed to secure admission is anywhere in the neighbourhood of 8,000. It may be added that in consultation with the University Grants Commission it has been decided to establish another women's college, *viz.*, the Pramila College with effect from the current academic session.

It may be relevant in this connection to mention that the Camp College located in Delhi, although affiliated to the Panjab University, was also providing university education facilities to the residents of Delhi. This was for in-service people. For various reasons this was replaced by evening colleges opened in four constituent and affiliated colleges of the Delhi University. On the basis of certain representations which were received by the Ministry recently from the students not getting admission in these colleges, it was decided only a few days back in consultation with the University Grants Commission and the Delhi University to permit additional sections to be opened in such colleges and permit them to admit upto about 270 more students depending upon the availability of physical and other facilities. This was tackled as an emergency measure and the enrolment for this purpose is in progress.

It may also be stated that in view of the difficult problems relating to

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

admissions to colleges in Delhi, a Working Group was appointed by this Ministry last year to study the question of expansion of facilities both at the school and collegiate level in the capital over the next two decades. The Working Group submitted its report in June, 1960, and came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to provide collegiate and university education to all those who sought it considering the large number of students passing out of secondary schools, the inadequacy of the present financial resources for education and the need for maintaining standards of higher education.

While it is not possible to offer facilities for collegiate education to all candidates, regardless of the standard achieved by them, Government are aware of the need for providing some opportunities for attaining higher academic qualifications to those who are not able to pursue normal, full-time courses of instruction. To this end the question of introducing eternal degrees, as in some Universities of the West, and correspondence courses are under consideration.

To sum up, it is the view of the Government that while it is essential to provide facilities for the education of all children at the elementary stage and it is desirable to make adequate arrangements for the education of those who wish to proceed to the Secondary Stage, it is neither feasible nor desirable to permit all applicants to proceed to the University Stage where numbers must be limited through a process of Selection. Higher education, which is expensive, can only be given to those who are adequately fitted to derive the maximum benefit from it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): A very queer position, Sir.

Shri Vajpayee: The hon. Minister has challenged the figure given by me. I would like to know whether Government has collected figures as to how many students have been refused admission in Delhi colleges.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We are asking the University to give us the correct figure. The difficulty is that the same students enrol themselves in different colleges. We have asked them to analyse the figures and give us a correct figure. The correct figure is not available with me. It will be available and I will place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it not a fact that Delhi University is not entertaining applications of students who have passed in the third division; if so, how can the Delhi University give the correct figure?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already explained the full position. It is not possible for the University to admit all the students who pass out of the higher secondary examination. Some kind of selection and screening will have to be done. I do not know of any country in the world which admits all the students who pass the high school or higher secondary except probably the USA where the fees are very heavy and very few can go.

Shri Vajpayee: What are the alternatives like technical education for the students refused admission?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has read out a long statement and explained that it is impossible for any country in the world to give admission to all the students.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is that a question that has been decided by all the universities of India or only the Delhi University?

Mr. Speaker: All third division students must join and start a co-operative society!

rose— **Several Hon. Members**

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a discussion now on this matter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is a very important problem. Thousands of students are not getting admission. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister's statement is quite clear. He says that it is physically impossible for any university or for any Government to provide university education for all students. They can only provide compulsory education at the elementary stage, and as far as possible education at the secondary stage, and only by selection at the university stage. He has also set out the various processes for expanding the facilities, such as expanding the Camp College, admitting students to university by correspondence courses in Delhi and some other universities. He has set out all these things. If, still, hon. Members want any discussion, let them look into this matter leisurely, and I shall allow a discussion some time later. There is no meaning in pursuing it in this manner just now. I shall allow a discussion....

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): May I just make one submission?...

Mr. Speaker: I agree that this is an important subject. I shall certainly allow a discussion. Whichever parent has got a boy would not like to keep him stagnant at home, but would like to send him to some college. He will certainly look to Government to provide the facilities. If hon. Members have got suggestions, I shall certainly allow an opportunity for a discussion on this matter. Let them study this statement carefully and come forward with some suggestions. We shall have a discussion some time later.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): May I have some guidance from you; in regard to the procedure adopted by Government? I feel that a very big surprise has been flung upon this House. You will kindly bear with me for a moment. The hon. Minister has flung a big surprise on the House by saying that Government have made up their mind in regard to the restriction of the admission of students to the universities even before there is anything like adequate provision for absorbing those students who cannot get into the universities, into vocational, professional, technical or other institutions. This matter has been under examined for some time, but Government had not come to a decision. But, suddenly, the hon. Minister says now—the Prime Minister is also here, and I wish him also to give his mind to this matter—that Government have made up their mind in regard to the restriction of the admission of students to the universities. This is a matter which is, procedurally speaking, very undesirable.

Shri B. K. Gaekwad (Nasik): May I just ask one question? . . .

Shri Vajpayee: The House should be given an opportunity to discuss this matter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: A policy decision cannot be taken only for Delhi. Has the policy decision been taken in respects of universities all over India?

Mr. Speaker: There is no meaning in shooting questions in this manner. I have definitely said that I shall allow an opportunity for discussion, because it is a serious matter. Let some hon. Member table a motion for discussion, and I shall allow an opportunity for a discussion on the statement. Let all views be placed before the House.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 849

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): While replying to a Supplementary Question put by Shri P. T. Thanu Pillai arising out of the Starred Question referred to above, I stated that the expenditure of Rs. 30 crores was exclusively for the Sethusamudram Pillai arising out of the Starred Quesincluded in this figure for development of Tuticorin Port. Subsequently, I have had this examined by the Technical Officers of the Department of Transport and I find that there was a slight error. The estimates of Rs. 30 crores for Sethusamudram Project included a part of the expenses on development of Tuticorin Port viz. Rs. 8.30 crores for providing anchorage in the shoal near Tuticorin and necessary road and rail links. The question of developing Tuticorin has been taken up separately.

Shri Tangamani: May I ask one question on this? Today also we have been told that for the development of Tuticorin port, the estimated expenditure is Rs. 10.27 crores. This, if the estimate for the Sethusamudram project, namely the linking of the two seas near Mandapam will be less than Rs. 20 crores, may I know whether Government have taken any decision about this particular portion of the project, namely the linking of the two seas near Mandapam?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There is such a large question involved in this that I would like to have time to have it examined. I cannot give an answer offhand.

12.15 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing Monday, the 8th August, 1960 will consist of:

(1) Discussion on the Resolution given notice of by Shri Naushir Bharucha and others seeking disapproval of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1960;

(2) Discussion on the situation arising out of the recent strike of some Central Government employees and the action taken by the Government of India, on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Home Affairs;

(3) Consideration and passing of the following Bills—

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill,

The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill;

(4) Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper;

(5) Consideration and passing of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha; and

(6) Discussion on the Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1959-60, laid on the Table of the House on the 18th April, 1960, on a motion to be moved by Shri Diwan Chand Sharma and others on 10th August at 3 p.m.

12.16 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

INDIAN LAC CESS COMMTTIEE

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (4)(iii) of section 4 of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, as

amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Lac Cess Committee, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Indian Lac Cess Rules, 1930, as amended from time to time.".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (4)(iii) of section 4 of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Lac Cess Committee, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Indian Lac Cess Rules, 1930, as amended from time to time.".

The motion was adopted.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Rane (Buldana): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be further extended up to the 16th August, 1960.".

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be further extended up to the 16th August, 1960.".

The motion was adopted.

PLANTATIONS LABOUR (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Abid Ali on the 4th August, 1960, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris): I welcome this Bill, but my only regret is that it has come very late. In my constituency, namely the Nilgiris, fragmentation has taken place long ago, and as such, this Bill will remain inoperative in that place.

Some months ago, certain representations were made to me regarding this Bill, saying that this will work as a hardship and will lead to disputes. The proposed sub-section (4) (a) of section 1 of the Act, as we find it in clause 2 of this Bill reads thus:

"to any land used or intended to be used for growing any other plant, which admeasures 10·117 hectares or more and in which thirty or more persons are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months....".

The latter portion of this sub-section will work as a hardship on the small plantations. Generally, they employ very few people as labourers, but on occasions like harvesting time, weeding time and so on, they do employ more than 30 persons. Simply because they employ more persons for a few days, they should not be penalised. and this Bill should not affect them. So, they expressed their apprehensions that this sub-section would affect the small planters whom this Bill was not intended to cover. I would like to bring this hardship that would be experienced by the small planters, to the notice of the hon. Minister, because it is not intended that they

[Shri Nanjappa]

should be brought within the scope of this Bill.

Again, in clause 7, the proposed sub-section (1A) of section 31 reads thus:

> "...a worker shall also be paid the cash value of food and other concessions...".

The term 'other concessions' is very indefinite and may lead to confusion and dispute. So they proposed an additional clause to deal with 'other concessions', that is, leaving side amenities. Even that may not be very precise, but probably that may not lead to many disputes. I have tabled two amendments to this effect and if the hon. Minister accepts them or if he finds a way out to exclude the small planters and deal with the 'other concessions' which will lead to confusion and dispute, I think I need not move those amendments.

In his opening speech, the hon. Minister referred to the housing conditions in plantations. I have been drawing the attention of Government to the very bad housing conditions in the plantations in my area. I used to call them slums. They are so bad that they are not fit for human habitation. Even though the plantation may be a sound one, the labourers' living quarters are in a very pitiable condition. No sanitary arrangements are made—no latrines, no bathrooms and no drains. A number of families are huddled together in one house. I have seen in a number of places both men and animals living together. I have drawn the attention of the Madras Ministry to this state of affairs in Nilgiris. The Minister said that the planters were not coming forward to utilise the amount set apart by that Government. He said he had made provision for 90 quarters, but since the planters had not come forward to utilise that amount, he had to divert it for some other purpose. That is the state of affairs in Nilgiris. The Minister referred in his opening speech to housing conditions; I only bring to his notice the state of affairs in this respect in my constituency.

Then the hon. Minister referred to medical facilities available in plantations. Nowadays, in many hospitals and dispensaries one will find no doctors. Probably one explanation is that doctors are not available and so many dispensaries and even hospitals are without doctors. Many of them are managed by compounders. There is a huge cry among labourers that proper medical facilities are not provided. Then again, in some areas to go to a hospital they have to walk mails and have to negotiate steep ascents and descents before they can get there. Such are the conditions. I bring them to the notice of the hon. Minister and request him to see whether he could improve conditions in my constituency.

But my main object is to refer to these defects in the Bill. I hope he will provide some clarification regarding these.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand this Bill has been brought forward with a view to preventing planters from circumventing the liabilities under the Act. They are fragmenting their gardens with a view to see that the facilities needed to be provided to the workers are denied.

In this connection, I would like to say that the Ministry or this Parliament will have to be more cautious in bringing forward various pieces of legislation of this type before the House. We have been noticing that in some way or other the clauses enabling the workers to have facilities are circumvented and thereby the law is violated. Therefore, whenever we enact legislation, we must see that greater care is taken to see that the provisions are properly implemented. Whether we take this Bill or the next Bill on the agenda, the Rubber (Amendment) Bill, we see how either taxes are avaded or liabilities under the Act are evaded. So greater care

is necessary to see that such things do not happen. Sometimes we in Parliament are also discredited, in that we pass certain laws which will not be implemented effectively and which do not cover a wide range. Hence I say that all these things should be scrutinised properly. One of the objects of this Bill is to ensure greater production in plantations and unless the treatment meted out to the workers is good, we cannot expect much greater results.

I do not want to go into all the details of the facilities provided for them. Yesterday, we were talking about housing conditions; in the plantation areas, the housing conditions are very bad. Though encouragement is given by the Central Government and other agencies, it has not been taken advantage of. Why it has been so should be investigated. Greater vigilance should be exercised in this field also.

So far as the medical facilities are concerned, we know the conditions in the plantations. Their sickness benefits and maternity benefits should be well attended to. Their hours of work also need attention.

Whereas in the plantations conditions are neglected, in the coal fields greater attention is shown. We have got a big organisation known as the Coalmines Labour Welfare Fund. I think the Plantation Inquiry Commission also made some recommendations with regard to that. Therefore, it is high time that the Ministry looked into this and saw to it that a labour welfare organisation was created in the plantations so that all these things can be implemented properly. What we see is that we have provided facilities for them in the laws but they are not implemented. The planters do not take care to see that they are implemented properly. So the necessity for a labuor welfare organisation on the lines of that in the coal fileds is there so far as plantations are concerned.

As my hon. friends on the other side were pointing out, the basic question is about the establishment of a Wage Board. This has been on the anvil for a long time. I do not know what has happened to it. Now the position is that the terms of the agreement regarding wages have expired and a new Wage Board has not been constituted. In the meawhile, I do not know what has happened, because we cannot expect wages to remain the same. As regards the rate at which wages should be paid, there will naturally be hitch between the planters and labourers. So something should be done quickly to see that all that unrest will not be there.

Regarding the definition of a 'factory', though I do not come from coffee-growing areas, I represent certain parts of the areas under coffee plantation. Formerly, labour used to come from South Kanara and Mangalore without their families after the sowing season and work in these areas for some time and then get back. But now people from Tamil Nad, from Coimbatore and some other parts, have come with their families and settled there. They have their parents, children and others. Therefore, the definition 'family' should be viewed in a broader way and facilities provided for them also.

As regards the working conditions of these labourers, I must say that there are powerful influences at work to prevent the workers from having their facilities. For example, the planters are sometimes too powerful to allow the workers to enjoy these facilities. Therefore, the workers need special attention. I am saying this because the Coffee Board and other plantation boards which are entrusted with these things should also pay attention to the welfare of these plantation workers. They are not taking sufficient care to see that things are properly done.

I have here before me a report of the working of these Boards. The Labour interests on the Board have

[Shri Basappa]

complained that they are not given sufficient opportunities to look after the affairs or the welfare of the people. I have with me the proceedings of the last meeting of the Coffee Board. From that I could see the feelings of the persons who represent labour because certain things are not happening properly. I will read out only one or two sentences.

> "At the end of the morning session of the Board on the 7th June, 1960, a statement was submitted to the Chairman jointly signed by all the following Labour members on the Board stating that they were tendering their resignations from the respective Committees as a mark of protest against the manner in which they had been excluded from two of the important Standing Committees, namely, Marketing and Executive."

> "Shri Karunakaran" another Labour representative "observed that the Labour members found themselves isolated and in a minority as all the other Members appeared to have held mutual consultations before the elections. The result was that they found no way but to register their protest.."

In this way they are dominated by the other members of the Board so much so they cannot do much. Even the Government is slightly indifferent. In the matter of the plantation industries Government should take greater care. They appoint a Chairman of the Coffee Board. He remains there for six months and then goes away for politics. Should not Government take proper and greater care in the appointment of these people? The autonomy of the Board is set at nought because an official is made to work as Chairman of the Board. He is asked to do the duties of the Board. The Chairman is not under the directions of the Board, but he gives directions to the Board. This is how things are happening and labour interests are suffering very much. In coordination with the Ministries concerned, the Labour Minister should see that things are done properly so that the labour interests are safeguarded. (*Interruption*). I have gone to Chikmagalur; Chikmagalur is a part of my constituency. It is a plantation area. I am sorry my friends here who are planters are more interested in seeing that these labour welfare measures are not given effect to. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jinachandran (Tellichery): It is entirely wrong.

Shri Basappa: I may be corrected if I am wrong. But here is the report of the working of the Coffee Board. I am saying....

Shri Jinachandran: The hon. Member is complaining, pointing to me.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Basappa: I only read out from the proceedings of the Board.

Shri Jinachandran: What is the labour interest in marketing? (*Interruption*).

Shri Basappa: I only read out the proceedings. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We are not hard pressed for time. If any hon. Member wants to have his own say let him note down the points of objection and he will have an opportunity. This kind of interjection and interruption leads us nowhere. The hon. Member need not show the paper. What can I see from here?

Shri Basappa: I only showed the proceedings of the Board wherein certain labour members of the Board say certain things. I am putting it before the House so that their interests may be safeguarded.

All that I wanted to say was that the labour interests in the plantations

are suffering. Whatever has been provided in the Act for the workers has not been properly attended to for various reasons. A welfare organisation is quite necessary as recommended by the Plantation Enquiry Committee.

I, therefore, say that this Bill should be passed and that greater attention should be paid to the welfare of the workers.

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems that Government is coming forward to amend the original Act. But so far as these provisions are concerned the facilities that are given to the workers are insufficient. If you read clause 2—that is new clause (ee), you will find that 'family' is defined as—

> "his or her spouse, and the legitimate and adopted children of the worker dependent upon him or her, who have not completed their eighteenth year;"

I want to know why the hon. Minister is excluding the illegitmate son and daughter. As a matter of fact, in other Acts like the Hindu Divorce and Maintenance Act, the family is defined as including minor illegitimate son or daughter. It also includes a widowed daughter, the widow of a pre-deceased son or children of a pre-deceased son. These are all dependent on the worker. And if you are going to give more facilities to the worker and his family then all these persons may be included.

Even if you look at the labour laws, especially, the Workmen's Compensation Act, there is a definition of family and in that definition minor relatives, the illegitimate son and daughter are included. Therefore I urge upon the hon. Minister to see that this definition of family is extended so that more benefit will go to the dependents, because after all, the legitimate and illegitimate sons depend on the father. So these facilities, especially the facilities of medicine should be given to them. If the plantation owner is to give these facilities he should give them to all these persons. That is one of my suggestions.

My second suggestion is this. There is an amendment put forth to clause (k) of section 2. In sub-clause (iv) it is stated that some persons will not be included in the definition of a 'worker'.

> "any person temporarily employed in the plantation in any work relating to the construction, development or maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges, drains or canals;"

My submission here would be that this work of construction, development, maintenance of buildings, roads etc. is properly the work of the plantation. These give more benefit to the plantation owner. And, if any worker is to work there temporarily, so long as he works he is entitled to the benefits that accrue under this Act. I do not know why this provision has been added. In the original Act there was no such provision. I think because the name is plantation worker and this worker is working on construction of buildings and roads, probbaly, the Minister might have felt some difficulty in including him. But my submission is that as he is a worker just like other workers in the plantation the benefits of this amended Act should be given to him. Therefore, there is no necessity for this sub-clause (iv) to the definition of the worker given in (k).

Then, there are certain amendments to section 30. And, one of them is this. For the purposes of calculating leave under this sub-section, there are two sub-clauses. One is,

> "(a) any day on which no work or less than half a day's work is performed shall not be counted;"

I can understand that if the worker has not worked at all that day may be excluded. It further says that if

[Shri Balasaheb Patil]

less than half a day's work is performed it shall not be counted. There is the further clause—

> "any day on which half or more than half a day's work is performed shall be counted as one day."

How can you definitely say what is half a day and what is a quarter day or a full day? Therefore, there are necessarily difficulties in calculating. This will be taken advantage of by the clerical staff to exclude the benefits given to the workers. If the worker does not work on a certain day that may be excluded; but if he comes there and works even for a minute that should be counted as a day. Therefore, sub-clause (a) should be deleted so that more benefit may accrue to the worker who goes there. Supposing he goes out a few minutes before half a day then what is to be done? He will while away his remaining time. As a matter of fact, if the plantation owner gives him work for the whole day he will work there. Otherwise his whole day is wasted. Therefore, this sub-clause may be deleted so that more benefit will be given to a worker.

There is then a general question about the wage board. Though it is not within the scope of the amending Bill, I agree with the suggestions given here by the hon. Members about the appointment of a wage board. There is definition of 'wages' here but that comes under the Minimum Wages Act. Times have changed and the price level is rising and the standard of living is also rising. In these circumstances, a wage board should be appointed as early as possible and after the report is received, it should be given effect to.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Most of the hon. Members who have taken, part in this discussion have welcomed the amending Bill which seeks to restore the position as it was when the principal Act came into force. Since then, some of the gardens have reduced their size or the number of workers. The main purpose of the amending Bill is to stop this practice and also to restore the position as it was intended at the time when the principal Act was passed by Parliament.

My friend Shri Basappa has suggested that we should be more careful while bringing forward these Bills. Certainly all possible care is taken but fraud is in advance of law and therefore, sometime people do find methods to circumvent law. Parliament is here to take care of such things. If the hon. Members find any loophole, thep can point them out and they can be very helpful. We are always amenable to reasonable sugestions. No law can by itself ensure all that the workers deserve. It is also necessary that the workers should have their strong and sound trade union movement which can see to it that the provisions of law are implemented. Of course the Labour Ministries in the Centre and the States are helpful and the hon. Members can also be helpful in their respective spheres. When there is a provision for hospitals but there are no hospitals or when there are hospitals but no staff or medicine, they can bring them to the notice of the departments concerned. It is not necessary to wait for any amending Bill to be discussed in this House. We are always amenable to reasonable suggestions and responsive to complaints. If during their tours they come to know of these deficiencies, they may inform the departments concerned. They can addrss the State Governments as well directly as this particular law is administered by them.

I appreciate that there is deficiency about housing. We had discussed these things from time to time in the industrial committees. There is already provision in the principal Act for providing the required number of houses of particular specifications and there has been substantial progress in that

line although, as I have said, earlier, much still remains to be done and we are pursuing the matter further.

With regard to the appointment of a wage board, it was necessary to verify membership of trade unions in the field and it had taken sometime. Verification has been completed in respect of tea. The central organisations took a long time in giving us figures with regard to coffee, rubber, etc. for which also a wage board has to be appointed. Although there will be the same chairman, members will be different. That is one of the reasons which has delayed the appointment of the board upto this time. We are anxious ourselves that the wage board should be announced very soon. If verification of membership in respect of coffee and rubber had not taken so much time, it would have been possible to announce it earlier.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Will it be before 1960?

Shri Abid Ali: The hon. Member may have some patience; he is impatient about everything. That will not help.... (*Interruptions.*) Nothing satisfies him and it is better not to answer him.

My hon. friend from Dehra Dun was very much upset because of the provision in clause 2(b) and he feared that every field will be considered as plantation. That is not the intention. In the latter part of the said clause it is said that after obtaining the approval of the Central Government, the State Government by notification in the Official Gazette may notify. The intention is that it should apply only to plantations of tea, coffee rubber, chinchona cardamom, etc Whenever Government is satisfied that there is a plantation and it can be covered by the principal Act, then only this notification will be issued. About that no one should have any doubt. The former definition was not sufficiency clear and some doubt was likely to arise. Therefore, this definition has been made and it will take care of the intentions for which this principal Act has been passed. I think I have covered all the important points mentioned by the hon. Members during the course of the debate.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend Plantations Labour Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We shall take up clause-by-clause discussion. There are a few amendments. Amendment No. 3 relates to clause 2.

Clause 2.— (*Amendment of Section* (1

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris): Sir, I beg to move amendment No. 3 to clause 2.

Page 1, lines 13 to 15,—

for "in which thirty or more persons are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months" **substitute**—

"in which an average of thirty or more persons were employed during the preceding twelve months". (3).

My amendment relates to the small planters who are affected even though their plantations have not been fragmented because they employed more than 30 men on some day. They are penalised because they employ more men on a particular day on occasions like harvest or weeding. The object of the Bill is to penalise those who fragment the plantation with the object of evading some provisions of the Act. But these people do not do

[Shri Nanjappa]

so and they employ more men on certain occasions and yet they are affected. There are a number of such people in my constituency and they have also made representations. They are all indigenous people and holding uneconomic plantations and such people should not be affected by this Bill. That is my submission.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Sir, I rise to support the amendment moved by Shri Nanjappa, which is entirely in the interests only of the small planters. It would not affect the big plantations at all. There are a few estates or plantations where they ordinarily engage 10 or 12 labourers, at the most 15, nothing more than that. They should not be affected by this legislation. The amendment proposed in the present Bill says that if on any one day within the course of the year thirty or more persons are employed the Act would apply. I would give an instance. I also happen to represent certain areas where there are considerable plantations—Coorg and South Kanara. Once in a way, say, twice or thrice during the year or at the most four times, when there is a landslide or heavy monsoons or anything of that kind, some physical inconvenience, these planters, who ordinarily do not employ, as I said, more than 10 or 12 labourers are compelled to employ 35 or 40 labourers. This is not the usual course of work in the estates. Such people should not be affected by this Act. As I said, the amendment suggested by my hon. friend fom Nilgries does not affect the bigger estates. The object of the amendment is to see that such small planters should not have this liability. I would request the hon. Deputy Minister to consider this. I pesonally know that when there are landslides or heavy monsoons these small planters employ more labour once or twice in a year.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Is the hon. Member aware that there are large estates which keep a large numbe of workers as temporary workers, give them a break for a month or so and again employ them on a temporary basis thereby denying them the advantages?

Shri Achar: That is not my intention at all. So far as enforcement of the provisions of the law is concerned, provide anything you like. If there are really small planters who ordinarily employ only 10 or 12 labourers, at the most 15 and nothing more than that, and if on any particular day they are forced to employ more they should not be affected. Shri Nanjappa has said in his amendment: "an average of thirty or more persons during the preceding twelve months". If these small planters who ordinarily employ only 10 or 12 labourers and if on account of a landslide or heavy monsoons they are forced to employ more on any particular day such people also should not be penalised. The Amendment suggested by Shri Nanjappa is very reasonable; he has suggested: "an average of thirty or more persons". If the hon. Deputy Minister thinks even that to be too much, I would submit, if they employ thirty or more persons at least on 15 or 20 days in a year the Act may be made applicable to them.

Shri Jinachandran: Sir, I would like to support the amendment moved by Shri Nanjappa. I am myself a planter. I know what a plantation is. I am not supporting this to bring in the cause of big planters. I am myself a big planter. I am not going to have any benefit by bringing in this amendment. I support this amendment only because it is going to benefit the small planters. The amendment proposed in the Bill will affect the small coffee plantations. Coffee is a seasonal crop. In the plucking season the estate owners or the planters are forced to engage a certain number of more labourers.

The small plantations generally do not get enough labourers. On one particular day the labourers may be available and they may engage a few more labourers. That does not mean that they will be able to do all these things provided for in this amending Bill. In the big plantations, according to the present Act, they have to keep 17 separate forms which they have to fill up. For that they have to keep an efficient clerk. The small planters do not have any clerk. Most of them are illiterate persons. Such people cannot afford to keep a clerk or fill up all these forms. Therefore, if this is applied to them it would be a very cruel thing. If you say that if these planters employ thirty or more persons on any day this would apply to them it would be a very cruel thing.

Sir, I support the amendment moved by Shri Nanjappa and request the hon. Minister to kindly accept it.

Shri Abid Ali: Sir, the scope of the amending Bill is very limited. We are not making any change so far as the scheme of the principal Act is concerned, we are only trying to remove some of the loopholes through this amending Bill. This particular item was very much discussed and considered at the time when the principal Act was passed. The intention is to restore the position as it was, as I have submitted earlier, on the day when the principal Act came into force. There is no intention of penalising anybody or putting the small planters into difficulty, because we want that the safeguard afforded to small planters having less than thirty workers should continue. I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to the proviso to clause 2. It is said:

> "Provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of such land which admeasured less than 10:117 hectares or in which less than thirty persons were employed, immediately before the commencement of this Act."

So whatever position was there at that time, that has to remain. We are not disturbing the scheme of the Act.

Mr. Speaker: It is not clear. It is said: "immediately before the commencement of this Act." Does it mean that if on any day 30 persons or more were employed this will apply?

Shri Abid Ali: Such gardens will be covered.

Mr. Speaker: It is not said: "on any day during the previous year".

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir, it is said: "before the commencement of the Act."

Mr. Speaker: "Immediately" means how long?

Shri Abid Ali: Immediately.

Mr. Speaker: "Immediately" means the previous day?

Shri Abid Ali: Not this amending Bill, our principal Act.

Mr. Speaker: Even then, what does "immediately" mean?

Shri Abid Ali: Immediately before the commencement of the principal Act.

Mr. Speaker: One year before that, six months before or how many months before?

Shri Abid Ali: During one year.

Mr. Speaker: All this is explanation given by the hon. Minister; there is nothing here in the Act itself.

Shri Abid Ali: As I have already explained, after the passing of the Act some gardens were divided or the number of workers was reduced, not really reduced but so manipulated. We are taking care only of those things. So the position that existed at that time in respect of the small gardens will continue to exist; we are not disturbing that at all.

Shri Nanjappa: What about the small gardens who engage some more men on any particular day?

Shri Abid Ali: The main scheme of the principal Act is not to be disturbed. That is not the intention.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member pressing his amendment?

Shri Nanjappa: No, Sir. I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7

Mr. Speaker: There is one Government amendment to clause 7.

Shri Abid Ali: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 4, lines 5 and 6,—

for "at the rate of minimum daily wage fixed" *substitute*—

"at a rate equal to the daily wage payable to him immediately before the commencement of such leave." (5)

13 hrs.

Sir, the amendment is sufficiently explanatory and I commend it for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Speaker: There is an amendment by Shri Nanjappa.

Shri Nanjappa: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 20, *after* "if any" *insert* "which are not in the nature of amenities" (4)

Sir, I only wanted to make the clause more clear. The concession is so indefinite that I want to make it more clear by my amendment, which says, "which are not in the nature of amenities." I think the Minister will accept it.

Shri Abid Ali: I am sorry, I do not accept the amendment.

Shri Nanjappa: I do not press my amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. I need not put it to the vote of the House.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the hon. Minister's amendment to the vote.

The question is:

Page 4, lines 5 and 6, *for* "at the rate of minimum daily wage fixed" *substitute*—

"at a rate equal to the daily wage payable to him immediately beore the commencement of such leave". (5).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill'

Th motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Abid Ali: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed.'

The motion was adopted.

13·03 hrs.

RUBBER (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Rubber Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a very simple Bill. It amends only two provisions—section 12 and section 25 of the present Act. The amendment in respect of section 12 is the main amendment, the purpose being, instead of the cess being collected from the producers as at present, the cess will be collected from the manufacturers though it will remain as a cess on production. The reason for it is, there are nearly 26,000 estates and most of them are very small ones. According to the provisions of the present Bill, all these plantations, however small they are, are expected to get themselves registered and periodically they have to produce returns for their production on which basis the cess is assessed. It has been found physically impossible to keep the assessments in track since almost 50 per cent of the estates are small and they do not file the returns and though the Act gives powers for assessing the duty on the estates which have not submitted the returns on the basis of estimated production. This we believe, is not very fair. In the case of small numbers where the estates deliberately do not submit the returns, it may be justified. But to have almost 50 per cent of the estates and 50 per cent of the assessments not being accounted for in this manner is neither fair to the assessing authority nor to the plantation owners who, have to pay the duty. Therefore, in the present amendment, we are proposing that the produced rubber will be taxed at the manuacturer's end since the manufacturers are also the consumers. **Their** number being very limited—it is 347—they can pay it. The price is controlled. All that they have got to do is to pay the duty on behalf of the producers and they will have to deduct it from the controlled price. This will make it easier in the matter of collection and it will make it less inconvenient to all.

There is one other point. Power is taken by this Bill to revise the maximum of the duty to be realised and that is fixed at 50 naye paise per kilogram. At present the provision is one anna per pound. Though the maximum is provided at one anna per pound, the current duty has been 50 naye paise per 100 lbs. I can assure the House that for the time being we are not going to enhance the duty.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): One anna per pound is being realised now.

Shri Kanungo: Eight annas per 100 lbs. The present duty is the maximum duty that can be levied. That is one anna per pound. But the maximum is not realised.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): The maximum is realised.

Shri Kanungo: Anyway, the maximum that we are proposing now is what may be called a levy of four annas per pound. That means 50 naye paise per kilogram. The idea is that we are not going to enhance the quantum from what it is at present The reason for keeping the maximum at this figure is that for large-scale development programmes which are anticipated, powers are taken, and if and when it is necessary, it will be raised, and it will be passed back in the form of developmental work for the plantations. Section 25 is being amended and the amendment is almost consequential because it is within the rule-making powers.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Rubber Act, 1947, be taken into consideration".

Shri Punnoose: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon. Minister on the point that this is a very simple Bill because the provisions are clear

[Shri Punnoose]

enough. But, in my opinion, this House has to consider seriously the implications of the amendments. In 1954, we had a major amending Bill. We had long discussions; we sat on the Select Committee; we accepted certain amendments. At that time, this House had certain objectives before it. We passed that amending Bill in order to reach certain targets. Now, when the Minister comes to the House and says that the cess may be enhanced, the House has the right and indeed, has the duty to ask whether we have achieved those targets and whether our objectives have been fulfilled.

At that time, India required something like 24,000 tons of rubber per year, and we were producing only 22,000 tons. But the then Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, told the House that the House should not be complacent about the gap of 2,000 tons because every year the requirement grows by leaps and bounds and that we should have a very well-planned programme to catch up. We passed the amending Bill and we imposed this cess. In 1960, when we look at the position, I believe the Ministry is not in a position to claim any amount of satisfactory work, because today our requirements are something like 45,000 tons while we produce only 24,000 tons. So, the gap has widened. We thought we could catch up, but the gap has widened. The hon. Minister says he does not want to increase the cess just now. Maybe, but what has he done with the cess already collected? Has he collected it properly?

On modest accounting, the Board should have collected Rs. 50 lakhs by this time. But only Rs. 36 lakhs have been already collected. How have we spent this Rs. 36 lakhs? Apart from this, we have also got the pooled amount, the amount which the Board collects from those who import rubber. The world price of rubber is now higher than the Indian price. But there was a time—there were some months—when the world price was lower than the Indian price, when manufacturers were allowed to import rubber. So, they could pay a margin to the Board and there is that pooled amount, which comes to something like Rs. 70 lakhs. Out of this, I put a straight question, what amount has Government spent for the development of rubber? The figures show that they spent Rs. 17 lakhs for replanting. The question arises, where is the necessity for enhancing the cess? He says, it will go back to the rubber producers. The amount that he has already collected has not gone back.

Whereas Rs. 50 lakhs should have been collected, only Rs. 36 lakhs were collected. I happen to be a member of the Rubber Board. The Board recommended that some temporary additions to the staff may be permitted, so that the collection may be expedited, but it has been objected to. I do not know whether it was objected to by this Ministry or by the Finance Ministry. Anyway, this additional staff was not permitted and this big amount is in arrears. So, it is a policy of being penny-wise and pound-foolish. We could have collected and we should have collected Rs. 50 lakhs, provided the Board was given the additional staff necessary.

The replanting scheme itself is a very limited scheme. We have got 1 lakh and odd acres of rubber. Our rubber is poor in quality, because it was planted at a time when the country was lacking in resources and technical knowledge. So, it was rightly decided that that area has to be replanted and a phased programme was taken up. It was decided that in 1957-58, we should replant 14,000 acres of rubber, but actual performance was only 8,000. The target was not reached. The Board examined this and it was found that the subsidy scheme was not attractive enough. The Board had directed that those planters who are prepared to replant their area will be given certain aid, because the rubber plant

takes at least 7 years to come to the yielding stage and all the 7 years, the planters will have to lose the present income, however small it is.

Therefore, it was decided that a small planter should be given Rs. 400 and the bigger planter may be given a smaller amount of Rs. 250 This scheme was not attractive and the Board could not catch up with the target. So, over a year ago, the Board decided after much consideration that this rate should be revised, and small planters should be given Rs. 1,000 whereas bigger ones will get Rs. 800 for replanting. That resolution has been passed and the Board has reminded the Ministry several times. But all these months, the Ministry has been sitting tight over the matter. So, I ask, what is the justification for the Ministry to come and ask the Parliament for power to levy an additional amount which they say they are going to spend for development? I would like to know what has happened to that recommendation of the Board? It is of very great importance at the moment, because after making this recommendation, the whole replanting scheme is at a standstill and is being held up. This was publicly discussed; it came out in the newspapers and various responsible people made statements about it. The planters are not prepared to replant, because they are looking forward to the file that never moves in the Ministry. What type of functioning of the Ministry this is, I cannot understand.

I have got many difficulties in supporting this amending Bill. Even at the time when the amending Bill was passed in 1954, it was clear to the House that a mere replanting scheme will not help us and we should go in a big way for new plantation. The then Minister of Commerce and Industry said only a new planting scheme can help us. What has the Ministry done in that regard?

It is calculated that by 1975, we will require something like 2,75,000 tons of rubber every year, for our use. But at the most, if all the plans that have been laid out are implemented, our production will come to 1 lakh tons. Even granting that we produce 90,000 tons of synthetic rubber, nevertheless, we will be largely in deficit. So, we have to go in for new planting. By 1975, we may have 3 lakh acres of rubber under the present scheme. But we should have at least 6 lakh acres to catch up with our requirements. Even on these 3 acres, we have to work on it from even now, because rubber takes at least 10 years to come to full yielding stage. We have passed resolutions in the Board pointing this out. Not only the Board, but planters' associations and outstanding planters have done that. I understand even the working group of the Planning Commission has done that, but the Government refuses to act.

13.19 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

After all, what is the scheme. The Board has suggested more or less like this. Government should give an advance to people prepared to cultivate rubber to the extent of Rs. 1,000 per acre. On a sober calculation, an acre of rubber to be planted will require Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200. The Board suggested an advance of Rs. 1,000. If that is not possible, at least Rs. 750 per acre should be given. But the Government have not yet made up their mind. The result is our deficit is growing and the country is going to suffer for the inactivity of the Government. In order to plant an additional three lakhs of acres Government will have to spend, at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per acre, about Rs. 30 crores and that too, not in one year but over a period of 7 to 10 years. Government need not lose one pie of it because they can collect it. If that area goes into production the cess itself will amount to nearly Rs. 4 crores to 5 crores. So, it is a very

[Shri Punnoose]

wise and profitable investment which will help large areas of our country. If these three lakhs of acres also go into production we will have six lakh acres under rubber and the new acreage will give permanent employment at least to a lakh of workers. More than that, it will employ at least 10,000 educated men in various capacities. It can give temporary employment to lakhs and lakhs of people. A scheme which is so attractive and which is *prima facie* so beneficial to the country is being shelved and so I think the Minister has to explain why this sort of negligence is there in spite of repeated reminders.

When the statutory bodies were constituted then there was opposition to that in the House. But from the experience of all these years I believe it is time that we revise our opinion. We should look into this matter dispassionately. A non-official body has got its own limitations and Government may not like it much but it is respected because the Chairman of that non-official body can indict and criticise and bring matters to the notice of the public. Therefore, a non-official body is respected. If a departmental committee is there, it is not liked because Government's own people are there. A statutory committee with an official chairman is neither respected nor liked. Whatever resolutions they pass, however urgent they may be, the bosses in Delhi sit tight over them and do nothing. The planting season is on now and it will be over in another 30 days. Replanting has been thoroughly scuttled because of the inaction of the Ministry. I think an explanation is necessary in that respect and unless that is coming forth this House will not be in a position to approve of this amending Bill.

Then I have to ask one question. Even when the major amending Bill was passed in 1954 a demand was made in this House that the cess may be recovered from the manufacturers themselves because they are in a position to pay. Four or five companies like Dunlop and Firestone monopolize 80 per cent of the manufacture of rubber. But that suggestion was turned down and the cess was imposed on the producer. Now I will explain why it should be collected from the manufacturers and not from the producers. The manufacturers are big companies earning good profits whereas the producers are small peasants. A vast majority of the rubber cultivators are poor people. Many of them own five acres or less.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

Many of them are uneducated and illiterate. Now they have to pay cess on every pound of rubber. Why should that be there? Why do you want to collect it from the cultivator? I oppose it. Let us collect it from the manufacturer and go on with our development schemes.

Then, if the cess is collected we must have a clear idea as to how we are going to spend it. Are we are we not going to have these additional three lakhs of acres under new plantations. The Kerala Government is very much interested in the matter. Madras and Mysore Governments are also interested. Because, lakhs of acres can be planted in these States provided the Central Government is prepared to set apart some money, not as grant but as a loan. Then we will have a big industry, a flourishing industry which will bring prosperity and self-sufficiency to our country. I wanted to move any amendment to refer the Bill to the Select Committee but as I do not want to obstruct the Bill I am not moving it. Therefore, I will simply make these suggestions and I hope something will be done immediately.

Coming to extra staff, either you give them extra staff or please write off the

arrears. You cannot expect the existing staff to clear off the arreas. It is not fair. Every year arrear is accumulating. Therefore, they want additional staff. But I am told the Finance Ministry is objecting it. Then the easiest thing is to write off the arrears. Now new planting has to be done and extension service work has to be undertaken but the staff is not able to do that because of the dead weight of arrears. Therefore, my suggestion is the demand put up by the Board may be taken up immediately and granted and at least the replanting scheme may be included in the Third Five Year Plan. Already you have done much havoc with it and people have lost faith in the recommendations of the Board because they are neither accepted nor rejected. So, I suggest that it has to be accepted immediately so that people may have some faith in it.

There is another point which the Hon. Minister will have to consider. Already the rubber planters are demanding a higher price. I am not very enthusiastic in supporting them for a very big change. I do not want the price of rubber to be enhanced in a very big way because there are several aspects to be considered. Now this increase of cess comes to almost 400 per cent. But the Minister says that it is only an enabling provision. In 1954 also when in the Bill they provided that the Central Government will have the right to impose a cess of one anna per pound, the hon. Minister said that it is only an enabling measure. The wording here is also the same. But within a few months they imposed the cess of one anna. In the same way, if this increase to 4 annas is introduced it will result in utter confusion. The planter will turn round and say to the worker "Look here, Government have increased the cess; therefore, we are not prepared to give you any bonus". All that sort of trouble will come up. Therefore, I strongly urge that if the Government is not in a position to enhance the price of rubber very much, nothing should be done which will give the planters a right or reason to deny the existing facilities to the workers. Because, if this increased cess of 4 annas is introduced, immediately it will reffect on the wage bill and difficulties will arise. We should not do anything which will create such difficulties. But for that a Bill like this is a welcome measure.

In the end I will say that we should know the mind of the Government with regard to development programmes and this House must have an early occasion to discuss the whole scheme.

Shri Maniyangadan: Sir, I very much welcome the provision in the Bill enabling the Government to collect cess from the manufacturers. As my hon. friend, Shri Punnoose, has said, it was suggested even the amending Bill was moved in 1954. Subsequently, the growers also requested the Government that the collection of the cess might be made from the manufacturers. Now the Government has realised the difficulties of collecting the amount from the growers, small as well as big, and have come forward with this Bill.

Along with that provision there is also another provision which enables the Government to fix the cess at 50 nP per kilogram. The hon. Minister was saying that it is only an enabling provision and that it will not be collected. I do not go to the extent of saying what Shri Punnoose did, namely, that the same wording was put last time also when the Government was enabled to raise the cess from Rs. |8|- to Rs. 6|4|-. A few months afterwards it was raised to Rs. 6/4/-, but at the same time another thing was also done by the Government, namely, the price fixed by the Government was also raised by that same amount so much so that the rubber grower was not at a loss by increasing the cess. Whether Government intends to collect a higher cess or not, my only submission is

[Shri Maniyangadan]

that the producer of rubber should not be put to a loss.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill says that this cess is intended for the implementation of certain plans for speeding up the production of natural rubber in the country which are now under consideration. I very much welcome any measure which will effectively speed up the production of natural rubber in the country and the growers will not be grudging in paying the Government something more in the interest of the nation.

In this connection my hon. friend, Shri Punnoose, was saying that he was not for raising the price of rubber very much. I also do not want the price of rubber to be raised very much, but I would submit that the present price fixed by the Government in 1955 or so was based on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission and I understand that the Rubber Board has also recommended to the Government that the price of rubber should be increased. I am not aware as to what happened to the recommendation. If my information is correct, the Tariff Commission has again gone into the question.

In this connection, I may submit that the importance of rubber should not be ignored. It is a strategic material, as important, if I were permitted to say, as steel or any other basic material for the industrial and other development of India. Such an important commodity we are now importing in large quantities. The latest report of the Rubber Board says that from October, 1958 to March, 1959, India had to import more than 7,000 tons of rubber. The uses of rubber are increasing and it is estimated that if the manufacturing industry goes on like this, we will have need for more rubber. So it is highly necessary that production of rubber should be increased. If Government can spend large amounts for cottage industries, Khadi Commission and such other things, why do Government not spend some amount for the production of rubber which will give employment? The calculation is that for about every three acres two persons will get employment. So in such areas of the country where unemployment is very acute and where rubber can be planted, and reared, unemployment problem could be solved to some extent by this. My submission therefore is that Government should come to its aid and it should not depend on the cess collected from the producers alone.

Another thing that has to be looked into is that some incentive should be given to the grower. As the statistics published now show nearly 50 percent of the area under rubber plantation is owned by small holders. Persons who own five acres and less own about 25 per cent. of the total area under rubber plantation and those people are not able to replant their old rubber trees with clonel or budded trees.

My hon. friend, Shri Punnoose, was saying that the recommendation of the Rubber Board has not yet been implemented by the Government for increased subsidy. I may go to the extent of saying that a man who owns only three or four acres has to live by the income from that. If the trees are cut down and are to be replanted, for another seven or eight years he has no income. So, some compensation also should be paid to small holders for the purpose of replantation. Anyhow, the question of increasing the subsidy must be immediately attended to.

In the case of rubber planters the cost of living has increased. Additional taxes are being imposed. The Kerala Government has recently imposed a tax, which is called plantation tax, at the rate of Rs. 10 per acre. For a rubber plantation this is an additional tax and the additional cess also is now going to be imposed by the Central Government. At the

same time it may be seen that the prices of manufactured articles are increasing. So here is a contest between manufacturers on the side and the rubber producers on the other. I would most humbly submit that the Government should come to the aid of the rubber planters, especially of the small holders and give some incentive to them to improve their present cultivation by replanting and also by new plantations.

If all these aspects are taken into consideration, there is a good case for increasing the present price of rubber. I will request the Government to consult plantation interests also before coming to a decision as regards the price of rubber.

Then, small planters who expected to be benefited by the Cess Fund have not very much benefited. One reason, I may submit, is this. In the Rubber Act at present there is a provision that representatives of the small holders will also be there on the Rubber Board. I think that three members are expected to represent the small holders, and they are nominated by the Government. In Kerala there is an association called the Small Holders Rubber Association, an their complaint is that there are no representatives of the small holders on the Rubber Board. They have their own problems. But there is nobody in the Rubber Board to represent their interests. I hope Government will look into this and see that the representatives of the small holders are persons who are interested in the small holders. I hope that aspect will also be taken into consideration.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Who exactly are the small holders?

Shri Maniyangadan: Small holders as defined in the Rubber Act, are those who hold less than fifty acres. And their number is very big; nearly fifty per cent of the present area of rubber plantations is owned by small holders.

In the matter of price I would submit that, as an incentive, considering the importance of the commodity and considering the prices of other articles, the cost of living and other things, the price of rubber should be increased. In that matter the opinion of the growers should also be taken into consideration. There are various organisations of growers, the United Planters' Association, the Planters' Association of Kerala, etc. They know very well the cost of production and all that.

Now, there are certain diseases which affect the tree. To prevent that, some treatment has to be done, manuring has to be done. If production has to increase, all these new techniques and scientific methods have to be adopted. And if they are to be adopted there is no way but to increase the price of rubber. The world price of rubber is higher than that prevailing in India. So, if the Government is going to increase the cess, I believe, as the Government did on the previous occasion, they will increase the price of rubber this time also.

Then there is another matter that I would like to bring to the notice of the Government. Certain representations have already been sent to Government by these dealers. The Rubber Dealers Association of Kottayam has sent a telegram to the Government a copy of which has been sent to me also.

On hearing that the collection of cess is to be made from the manufacturers, the fear of the dealers is this. They have already purchased the rubber the cess for which has already been paid. Now suppose from a particular date the cess is going to be collected from the manufacturers. Then, those dealers who sell the rubber after that date to the manufacturers will get only a price which is less than the original price, that is a price from which the cess is deducted. In order to avoid that difficulty the dealers have requested

[Shri Maniyangadan]

Government that they must be given some time to dispose of the rubber which they have already purchased, that is is beyond the date on which the notification by which the manufacturers is to pay the cess comes into force. I think it is a genuine fear and the Governmnt will look into it when the rules are framed, so that the dealers who have already paid the cess and purchased the rubber will not be assessed twice, once on the side of the manufacturer and the other on the side of the producer. That is a genuine grievance which, as I said, I think Government will look into when the rules are framed. Unless that is done they will be put to immense loss. From Kottayam rubber is sent to Calcutta and other places by train or ship. It will take nearly a month for the rubber to reach the manufacturer. In the course of this one month it may happen that the Government may pass an order by which the manufacturer will have to pay the cess, and the manufacturer will pay the dealer only an amount after deducting the amount of the cess from the actual price. Actually, for this rubber the dealer would have already paid the cess while producing. So I hope that Government will take proper steps to avoid that difficulty.

I also hope that in order to implement the decision of the Government to increase production, the recommendations which have been sent forward by the Rubber Board will be taken into consideration. As my hon. friend Shri Punnoose has said, there are very good schemes now put before the Government by the Kerala Government, the Rubber Board and the rubber plantations. In the interests of the country as a whole those schemes should be given attention to and implemented. It will give employment to people, it will save foreign exchange and it will cause industries to thrive in India. So those schemes must be seriously looked into and all aid must be given in this respect by the Central Government. The Kerala Government has schemes for planting a few lakhs of acres with rubber. For that purpose some aid may be given to them from the Centre. I hope that will be taken serious notice of and all necessary aid will be given.

With these words I support the Bill.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, this amending Bill is a very simple one, dealing only with two sections, namely section 12 and section 25 of the Act, as pointed out by the hon. Minister.

On a perusal of the Statement of Objects and Reasons I find that there is a certain lacuna here which might possibly be to the detriment of the objects with which the Bill has been introduced. This is an enabling provision, which might be regarded as a fiscal measure also to some extent. This Bill contemplates certain administrative changes in the collection of the cess. Section 10 of the original Act deals with the obligation on the part of the owners to get their names registered with the Rubber Board so that they may submit their returns to the Rubber Board. Actually, these owners either submit defective returns or do not submit any returns at all, in spite of having registered their names. In view of the large number of these producers numbering about 26,000 estates, Government was not able to catch those producers or deal with them effectively and they could not make the necessary collection. With a view to avoid or minimise that difficulty in the matter of collection, they want to amend the section and bring about an administrative change: that is, instead of collecting it from a large number of estate owners, they want to have it collected from the manufacturers who ultimately would be the consumers.

I find one lacuna here in the sense that section 10 of the original Act requires every owner of the estate to get his name registered with the Rubber Board. Now, if the manufacturers are asked to pay the money and if correspondingly section 10 is not amended requiring the manufacturers also to register their names with the Rubber Board, then they would escape this onus. In all fiscal measures we all know that people find a way out as to how they can escape or evade payment of any cess or tax. In this case, if *prima facie*, the manufacturers are not obliged to have their names registered with the Rubber Board, then by what provision or machinery could they be compelled to pay the tax or cess? Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to examine whether it really amounts to a lacuna. I do not find section 10 in the Annexure to the Bill. Otherwise I would not have made this suggestion. It may be that section 10 might require even the registration of manufacturers and consumers also. If that is not so, I would like to bring to his notice that, in the absence of an amendment of section 10 making it obligatory on the part of every manufacturer, who is the ultimate consumer of rubber produced in the estates, to register, they will certainly escape this. What the Government want to achieve, it will never get. As a matter of fact, they will be losing a lot. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that they could not even collect 65 or 70 per cent of the potential revenue expected from this. If this big lacuna is allowed, they cannot even think of getting 20 per cent. Here, the object is a change over in the method of collection, from the owners to the manufacturers. In the absence of an amendment of section 10, there will be difficulty. The owners are even now obliged to get their names registered. The estate owners have got to do it. They may not get notices, because, according to the scheme of the present Amending Bill, only the manufacturers have to submit a return within a prescribed time. I would only draw his attention to see if there is any substance in what I say. Otherwise, it stands to reason that he must consider it twice.

The other aspect which I wish to bring to his notice is this. In all these amending Bills, the method adopted by the Government is also to amend the other sections to the advantage of the Government because the money, that we collect goes into the Consolidated Fund of India. Here, I find, it goes from 1 anna per pound to 50 Naye paise per kilogram. I do not know the comparative table. One kilogram may be 2 pounds; it may be more or less. This may work a 300 per cent increase. It may not be possible to recover the maximum of 50 Naye paise. But, still, when there is the enabling provision to collect 50 Naye paise, there is always this fear that it will go to the maximum. All the same, if it works to 2 pounds per kilogram, it will be a 300 per cent increase. This seems to be a bit exorbitant. While introducing an amending Bill which is merely a fiscal measure, Government should see that they do not exceed a maximum of 25 Naye paise.

With these observations, I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House, because, it ultimately adds to our exchequer and the money that is collected would certainly go to welfare schemes of the workers and other amenities.

Shri Vasudevan Nair *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: One hour has been fixed. There is not much time. If he has any special point to make, he may make it in a few minutes.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Mr. Chairman, as the Government is proposing to increase the cess, we should naturally look to the Government to spend it in the best way possible. As my hon. friend Shri Punnoose said, already several

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

schemes were submitted by the Rubber Board, which were not at all attended by the Ministry. Many of them are perhaps sleeping in the files of the Central Government. I would like to emphasise the necessity of encouraging new planters. That is the only point which I want to emphasise here.

I understand that already schemes were submitted by the Rubber Board to all concerned authorities containing concrete proposals with regard to helping new planters. I also understand that a lot of money is kept by the Rubber Board and that can be very well used for the purpose of new plantations. I need not go into the figures which were supplied by hon. Members in this House. But, I was surprised to find that in the Draft outline of the Third Plan, they estimate the maximum production by the end of the Third Plan as only 45,000 tons. The gap between production and requirement will be very big. We will again be importing large quantities of rubber from other countries. There is large scope for new plantations.

For example, in our State, even the State Government is having a proposal for planting 3 lakh acres. I am sure, if the Central Government as well as the Rubber Board could come to the help of the State Government, the new planting in all the 3 lakh acres can be carried out in the Third Five year plan period. If it is very difficult to the Government to advance large amounts of money for all new planters, for the time being, as a first step, I would urge upon the Government to begin to help the small growers. Large planters who may be planning new plantations, may be having reserve funds. They may depend on bank loans or anything like that. They are rich people. Small growers up to 50 acres should be helped by the Government. I understand that in some other countries, for example, Ceylon, if there is a new planter, as soon as he begins planting, if it is one acre, he is given something like a donation of Rs. 1,000. Government is taking such a lot of interest in encouraging new planters. That may be the case with some other countries also. It is a long time since the Rubber Board, as I understand, submitted its own proposals. The hon. Minister stated the during the last two or three years, there is such an amount of enthusiasm among a large number of cultivators to have new plantations. If only the Government moves in the matter, at least to help the Rubber Board to have more initiative in this field, I am sure, much work could be done.

I want a clarification from the Minister whether, before preparing this Bill about increasing the cess, etc., the Rubber Board was consulted by the Ministry. Naturally, as an expert body dealing with the whole problem, we presume the Government ought to have consulted the Rubber Board. I would like to know whether the Government has done the same.

Shri Kanungo: At the very outset, I may correct myself a little bit, because, perhaps, I was a little bit confused and I confused the House also about the quantum of cess which is collected. The fact of the matter is that the quantum of cess today is the maximum as envisaged in the current Act. But, this was only in 1955. Till 1954, the rate was eight annas per hundred pounds.

14 hrs.

I am grateful to the hon. Members for their very helpful remarks, and particularly the comments of Shri Punnoose, some of which certainly deserve attention. I may plead guilty to the charge of Shri Punnoose that we have not been as quick in taking decisions as we ought to have been. Of course, there is an explanation for that, but explanations should not satisfy Parliament at any rate.

My only excuse for that is this. Take the matter of staff. We cannot

judge a particular organisation like the Rubber Board in isolation from other activities of Government, we have to see what the repercussions elsewhere will be, and therefore it does take a little time. In spite of this explanation, I plead guilty that we have not been quick enough in taking decisions and communicating them to the proper authority concerned.

I will not take up the time of the House recounting the activities of the Rubber Board, reports on which are placed on the Table of the House from year to year with opportunities to the House to comment on them. The only thing that I would say is that when the Rubber Board was conceived, the markets were very much fluctuating, and our own plans were not so comprehensive as they are at present. For example, we could not conceive what would be the pace of our industrialisation and the extent of our requirements in every sphere. Naturally, it took time to make up the mind, I should say, not of the Government alone, but of the country as a whole. Now we have got a fair idea as to what is going to be the nature of our development, though that also is subject to change, but the fact of that matter is that we will always remain far short of our requirements in our production of rubber. We cannot switch on and off an agricultural product as in the case of a factory manufacture. With all the will and resources, you cannot make a rubber tree yield in a year; it has got to take its natural course. Further, I understand that we have got certian serious limitations, because of the limited avilability of good planting material. I hope in the years to come, with the enthusiasm of the various State Governments concerned, we will be able to do more in the sphere of development, particularly in the sphere of replantations. Personally I am of the view that replantation should have priority over fresh plantations, not that fresh plantations should wait, but there is greater urgency for replantation.

The justification for enabling the Government to have powers to raise the ceiling on the cess is that we are having ambitious plans. The Working Party on Rubber has produced certain ideas which have been incorporated in the Third Plan which the Members will have an opportunity of discussing in the course of the debate on the Third Plan. If that plan is approved and set in motion, it will require resources to be provided by the Government. So, we believe we should have powers for raising the rate of the cess as and when necessary. If we do it in an unjustified manner, Parliament is always there to pull up the Government. This cess is largely intended, at least the enhanced part of it, to meet the additional expenditure in the matter of development. Here I must make it clear that I cannot assure when the cess will be enhanced. At any rate, till the Third Plan is finalised we have no intention of raising it. And when it is raised, as I said, it will be subject to the comments of Parliament.

It was asked why this method of collection from the manufacturers was not taken up earlier. This is not a tax but a cess, and a cess on production, in the present Act and amending Bill. The fact that we have come up against rather insuperable difficulties is no proof that this is anything but a cess on production. And the correct thing to do, fiscally and legally, is to collect it at the source. Going to the manufacturing end to collect is, fiscally, rather a clumpsy way of doing it.

A comment was made that the manufacturers are not compulsorily registered and so on. Their number is limited, and is bound to be for some time, and Government has knowledge about them, whether large or small, and they cannot escape submitting returns. Under the Act they are compelled to submit returns, failure of which will entail a penalty.

It was asked why it was required that statements should be provided by both the producers and the consumers, why it should not be left to the manu-

[Shri Kanungo]

facturers alone. Here, we come up against a peculiar feature in the rubber industry. Take for example crepe leather. There are only 13 manufacturers today, but the consumers are thousands and thousands of cobblers. It would be impossible to get returns from all these consumers. Therefore, both the ends are kept in view for the purpose of judging consumption and production, so that the one can be checked up with the other. And I believe that the time will come soon when the production will be higher, and even though the estates are small, their income will be higher, and they will be put in a position where they have to submit their returns. For the present, according to the Bill, the cess will be collected from the manufacturers.

Comments have been made about the price of rubber. I would submit that the price of rubber is not fixed by Government on their own judgment, but on the advice of the Tariff Commission. The latest enquiry by the Tariff Commission has been completed, and the Tariff Commission have submitted their reports. In the course of their hearings, every interest in rubber, the growers, the dealers and the manufacturers had all an opportunity to place their points of view. The Tariff Commission have submitted their reports, and Government will shortly be taking a decision on them. What that decision will be, I am not in a position to say today, because the decision has not been taken so far.

One hon. Member mentioned about the representation of small associations or associations of small holders on the Board. I suppose he will revise his argument when he sees that three members are nominated on behalf of the small growers. If it is considered that there should be a process of election, then I suppose half the revenue of the Board will go into the elections. As far as the representation of any particular association is concerned, I am not sure if there is any association which can claim to have anything near half the membership of the growers. Therefore, the safest and the best method in the circumstances is to leave it to the judgment of Government, just as Parliament has left it to them in the original Act.

Mention was made about the difficulties which dealers would come across in the transitional period. I am sure that when the mechanics of the switch-over is worked out, this will be taken care of.

I am glad that as has been mentioned, some of the State Governments like the Kerala Government or the Mysore Government or the Madras Government have shown interest in the matter, and I hope they will produce the necessary resources; it will be helping in the national effort, if the State Governments themselves will go into the plantation business, just as they are said to be going into. But the recent expectation that every endeavour in progress should be financed by the Government, Treasury is rather not right, to my mind. Of course, in the case of small growers, they need help, and they are justified in expecting it, but the assistance should be given in such a way that enterprise is not inhibited by the expectation of incentives. After all, progress can be achieved only when efforts are made without incentives. I am talking broadly; of course, I entirely sympathise with the small grower, and I entirely agree with the proposition that the small grower has got to be provided with finance, because his creditworthiness, in spite of his potentiality as a producer, is rather limited; and Government have accepted that principle in the case of small industries, cottage industries etc. So, this help obviously will be there. But I believe the State Governments will take a wider view of the matter.

Perhaps, with the additional resources which will be available to the

Board, the worries of the Board will be reduced in the matter of collection. Shri Punnoose who is a member of the Board has mentioned already that most of their time goes in collections, and they are not able to realise even those collections in full, in the very nature of things. When once they are relieved of this worry, I believe Shri Punnoose will have less reason for complaint next year about the inactivity of Government of the Board.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Rubber Act, 1947, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take up the Bill clause by clause.

Clause 2—

for section 12)

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

(1) Page 1, line 14, *for* 'fifty naye paise' *substitute* 'twenty-five naye paise'. (1)

(2) Page 1 lines 18 and 19, *omit* "either from the owner of the estate on which the rubber is produced or". (2)

In my first amendment, I have suggested that the rate should be 25 nP. instead of 50 nP. I am glad that the hon. Minister says that it is only an enabling provision, and that the immediate imposition of 50 nP. is not contemplated, but he added that at least till the Third Five Year Plan is finalised, this was not contemplated. That is a very subtle way of saying that he is going to do it immediately.

I am more worried about not properly utilising the amount that is collected. Even now—I do not believe that the hon. Minister was purposefully doing so—the hon. Minister has been evasive in making a statement as to what he is going to do with regard to new planting. Certainly, re-planting must have priority, but that itself is going to sink because Government have not given final orders with regard to the revised rates.

Therefore, in the first place, this replanting scheme should be vitalised immediately. Secondly, the new planting scheme has to be taken up. Nobody has suggested that Government should give grants to those who are prepared to plant. After all it is a matter of just giving some loans. That is a very wise investment also; it is a profitable investment in the sense that they can get back the money, they would get a small interest, and they would also get the cess. Therefore, we are not asking for anything very extraordinary when we say that Government should help the new planter.

Government should not also do anything at this stage, that will make the people feel that the future of rubber industry is not bright. Suppose, they reduce the price of rubber even by one naya paisa, immediately, it will cool down the enthusiasm of the people. Therefore they should never do that. If they can nominally raise the price, I would welcome it, not because I love the planters so much but because I want the planters to develop the industry. For Heaven's sake let them not make any reduction, whoever may recommend it. I do not know anything about it, but no such recommendation should be accepted, if anybody is so unwise as to make that recommendation.

With regard to the second amendment I have suggested that the cess may be collected from the manufacturers alone, and there need not be any power to collect it from the growers. I understand that there are certain types of rubber, very small in quanity, which do not go to the manufacturer at all because they are put to use in the estate itself, as, for example the sole and other things. It may therefore, be necessary to collect it from the growers. But if it becomes obligatory on every grower to

[Shri Punnoose]

keep an account of every pound of rubber production etc., then it becomes a very complicated affair. It will be a very unnecessary burden also on the grower, and the Rubber Board also will have to be very busy all the time in checking up their accounts and so on. If Government could specify or the Rubber Board could specify that such and such growers should give their accounts, that would suffice, because their commodity does not go to the manufacturers at all. If only those growers are required to submit their accounts, then I have no objection.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): May we know what Government propose to do in regard to the incidence of this cess on the small growers, as distinguished from the bigger growers? Do they propose to exempt the small growers?

Mr. Chairman: Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 are before the House.

Shri Kanungo: Notwithstanding the impetuousness of the leader of the Swatantra Party, I have to mention that it has not relevancy to the subject under consideration.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): There is no question of relevancy; I am only asking for information. My hon. friend seems to think that he can crack a joke at my cost.

Shri Kanungo: He can do it double on me.

Shri Ranga: I am asking for information. If he can, let him give it.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): Do not mention the Swatantra Party here. With that name, he is not feeling comfortable.

Shri Kanungo: Shri Punnoose asked me about reducing the quantum of the cess. I have mentioned in what circumstances the cess will be imposed. Of course, the action of the Board will be subject to the approval of the Government every year. All I can promise is that I hope that Government and the Board will be more purposive; at least the Government will not stand in the way of the Board being purposive. But as I made it clear while moving the motion for consideration, this power is necessary, because if we have got to go in a large way for replantation, plantation and all that, we require resources and resources can be had in this way only. Government cannot, and will not, do it without any relation to the existing prices.

One of the reasons why Government could not come to a decision about the price of rubber is that they were awaiting the reoprt of the Tariff Commission. As I said, the Tariff Comission is the forum where all points of view are canvassed. They offer their advice and then, as I said, we will be in a position to announce our decision on the report of the Tariff Commission very very soon.

As far as the duty is concerned, I can only assure the House that no decision will be taken without relation to the existing condtions regarding prices and other factors.

As regards the second amendment, I have explained under what circumstances we need this provision. I suppose the rules will take care of the anomalies, if there are any, at any time. I hope Shri Punnoose will not press his amendments.

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member pressing his amendments?

Shri Punnoose: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put amendments Nos. 1 and 2 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

Shri Kanungo: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Now we have increased the cess from one anna to about 4 annas per lb. May I ask how this will affect the price, whether it will increase the price of rubber or not?

Shri Kanungo: We have not done anything like that. It is an enabling provision enabling Government to raise the duty if and when it is necessary. The price of rubber is governed by the control price notified by Government. As I said just now, under the advice of the Tariff Commission, Government will take a decision now.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted

14.26 hrs.

COTTON TRANSPORT (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Commerce Shri Kanungo): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

This is an old Bill of long standing. In certain areas of India certain qualities of cotton are grown, and the efforts of Government and the growers have been to see that in whichever area a particular strain of cotton is produced, it should be protected against being bastardised by importation of bad varieties of cotton. The purpose of the original Act was to ensure this. This Act has been in operation for quite a long time. Now, because of the realignment of States, it is necessary that this amendment should be brought forward because in certain areas of the country which were formerly called Class B States, this Act was not in operation. The provision for collecting fees and all that for the purpose of the operation of the Act was rather doubtful in the old Act.

These are the two matters sought to be rectified under the amending Bill. This Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and I commend it for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: There are no amendments to clauses. The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3, 4 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, 4 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Kanungo: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.29 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the University

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

Grants Commission for the period April 1958—March 1959, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th February 1960".

Before this House takes this Report into consideration, you will permit me to make a few preliminary remarks.

In the first instance I should like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the University Grants Commission has a very limited purpose. Sometimes one gets the impression when there is criticism about the university education that the Central Government or the University Grants Commission have taken over the responsibility of all the universities. The main purpose for which the University Grants Commission has been set up is to maintain and determine standards. As far as the Central Government are concerned, they have a direct responsibility for maintaining only four universities; the rest of the universities come within the jurisdiction of the States and the Universities Grants Commission, because of this provision in the constitution, maintenance and determination of standards, have taken the responsibility for giving assistance to the universities in order that proper standards might be maintained.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Minister has more to say he will continue his speech on Monday.

14.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd August 1960."

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Two hours have been allotted for Mr. Tangamani's resolution. May I suggest that the time may be extended by twenty-five minutes. The total period will be two hours and twenty-five minutes, enabling another hon. Member to move his resolution.

Mr. Chairman: I do not know what course the debate would take. Let us consider this point when the two hours are over. It may be considered at that time.

I shall now put the motion to the House. The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd August 1960."

The motion was adopted.

14.33 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY RESOLUTION

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

> "This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Committee consisting of thirty Members of both Houses of Parliament to review the working of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and to suggest changes in the policy and its implementation in the light of the necessity for rapid industrialisation of the country and to prevent the inroads into our national economy of foreign private capital in collaboration with Indian interests or otherwise."

Sir, the main features of the 1956 Resolution are the following:

1. Public and private sector and their comparative position. Three categories are envisaged: industries listed in Schedule A are to be exclusively State-owned while those listed in Schedule B are to be progressively State-owned.

2. Encouragement to small scale industries.

3. Disparities in the level of industrial development between the different regions to be reduced.

4. Special attention to interests of workers; joint consultative association of workers in the management. "Enterprises in the public sector have to set an example."

5. Reiteration of the statement on foreign capital of the Prime Minister on 6th April 1949 which included majority participation by our nationals in share capital in new foreign undertakings.

At the beginning of the Resolution the Directive Principle of the State policy is reiterated. It contains the resolve "to reduce disparities in income and wealth which exist today, to prevent private monopolies and the concentration of economic power in different fields in the hands of a small number of individuals was the aim of this resolution and policy".

The implementation of the policy has not succeeded to attain every one of these objectives to any considerable extent. They have been ignored and in many cases it has worked towards the opposite direction. I shall deal with private *versus* public sector and the inroads of foreign private capital in some detail. Has the disparities between different regions decreased? No. On the other hand, they have increased. Mention may be made in this connection of States like Kerala, Assam and Rajasthan.

An Hon. Member: And Orissa.

Shri Tangamani: And Orissa.

An Hon. Member: What about Andhra?

Shri Tangamani: Also Andhra and to some extent Tamilnad also. Now what is the position of workers in the public sector? An official report after a sample study of the conditions of workers in some departments under the Rourkela Steel project said: "Broadly speaking labour legislation in this new factory has so far been treated with scant respect." Where is the question of workers' participation in the management? Rights extended to other workers are withdrawn. The recent ordinance, namely Ordinance I of 1960, banning all strikes and abrogating all the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act is a very good example.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Do not ask for more and more State enterprises.

Shri Tangamani: If anything inequalities in income have increased. I do not propose to go in great detail about it.

Coming to the main point, namely, private sector versus public sector, the private sector has advanced in scope and volume in relation to the public sector. Data on net capital formation in the private sector are extremely inadequate. Some idea of the trend of fixed asset formation in private corporate sector can, however, be had from the results obtained from the Reserve Bank's analysis of the company balance sheets. I am only quoting from the literature supplied to us along with Budget papers. Treating the index of ne fixed assets as 100 for the year 1950, the average annual rate of growth for the first Plan works out at 9·4 per cent. while the average for the first three years of the second Plan works out at 20·9 per cent. Industrial investment during the first and second Plan; if we include hydro-electric projects, the private sector has maintained a dominant position throughout. During the first Plan, the public sector had invested 104 crores and the private sector 428 crores. During the second Plan, the public sector invested 1,002 crores, while the private sector invested 1,210 crores. In the third Plan the proposal is 1,600 crores for the private sector and 1,850 crores for the public sector. A number of industrial undertakings originally proposed to be set up in the public sector under the

[Shri Tangamani]

National Industrial Development Corporation are now started in the private sector, e.g., aluminium, structural fabrications, ferro-manganese, carbon black, dye stuffs, some heavy chemicals, rayon and staple fibre, chemical pulp, etc.

On the 18th February, 1960, the Deputy Minister of Finance in the Rajya Sabha gave the following information regarding the actual investment in organised industry during the first three years of the second Plan:

Public sector: 426 crores—414·32 crores by Centre and 11·62 crores by State Governments. Out of this, 360·5 crores were invested in the three steel plants at Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela.

Private sector: 562·8 crores. The details are as follows:

	crores
Iron and steel	139
Aluminium	6·1
Ferro manganese	6
General and electrical Engineering	80
Heavy chemicals and fertilisers	30·5
Dye-stuffs, drugs, etc.	11
Rubber	8
Paper and paper board	24
Cement and refractories	39·7
Petroleum refinery	19
Textiles	114·5
Sugar	48
Other manufacturing industries	37

The allocation for private sector in the second plan was increased from 638 crores to 840 crores.

I now come to foreign participation. The Reserve Bank Bulletin of April 1960 gives detailed figures about foreign investments in the private sector (non-banking) and foreign liabilities in the public sector. In the private sector, it has increased from 256 crores in 1948 to 493 crores in 1956, 571 crores in 1958 and 593 crores in 1959.

According to the authors of the Third Plan, Rs. 300 crores will go into the private sector making a total of nearly Rs. 900 crores which means 50 per cent increase during the next 5 years and 3½ times investment as it was in 1948. There appears to be no principle governing the pattern of investments and the nature of industries.

This is what the *Economic Weekly* of Bombay, in its special number of June 1960 at page 829 says. It is too exhaustive and I would like to quote it fully giving the view of the *Economic Weekly*.

"Moreover, foreign collaboration appears to have become the key-stone of Industrial development both for technical know-how and for capital as istance. It is not only taken for granted; in fact, it has become difficult to get a manufacturing licence without prior arrangements for foreign technical collaboration. In its anxiety to establish and encourage as many industries as possible, Government have not laid down any definite policy on foreign collaboration. Foreign collaboration is allowed and encouraged for any type of industry whether it really needs technical know-how and foreign capital or not. Cement, for instance, is a well-established industry; but a South Indian firm has recently been permitted to enter into technical and financial collaboration with Kaisers of U.S.A. for the manufacture of cement. Sewing machines have been developed so far without any foreign technical collaboration; this has now been allowed to a new unit. The bicycle industry is expanding fast it has been proved beyond doubt that good quality bicycles can be manufactured without foreign collaboration. Still there are 3 units with foreign collabora-

tion. Even for items like ink, tooth brush, tooth powder etc. foreign collaboration is sought. It is clear from some of the agreements concluded so far that foreign capital and technical assistance are flowing into exploit the expanding Indian market. Most of these agreements, however, prohibit the export of articles produced in the country under the foreign collaborators' assistance and trade name."

I can mention instances of several agreements which prohibit the export of such articles. The T.I. cycles cannot be exported. Can we export the telephones and other things manufactured in the telephone industry of Bangalore? Several instances are there. The agreements, instead of promoting export are stifling our exports.

My next point is this. It is common knowledge that the profits earned by these foreign firms are quite exorbitant. It is worth while noting some of the observations made by the Cost Accountant deputed by the Government of India to examine the cost structure of oil firms. The Cost Accountant is reported to have observed that Burmah Shell made a profit of 36.55 per cent on capital in 1955, 30.20 per cent in 1956 and 31.62 per cent in 1957; Stanvac made 28.6 per cent in 1951, 34.7 per cent in 1953 and 21.4 per cent in 1957; the Caltex made 44.7 per cent in 1951 and 48.1 per cent in 1954. He has also complained that several records were not made available to him for evolving a formula for products like lubricants, grease etc. Agreements of the Government of India with these oil companies have come up for criticism in this House also. There the proportion is more than 60 per cent and the Government of India was forced to demand a reduction in the price of oil.

The alarming feature is that under foreign pressure and also pressure from the World Bank the control of these joint concerns are passing into foreign hands. So the formula of 51 and 49 is a misleading formula. I would only refer my hon. friend, Shri Manubhai Shah, who is now laughing, to the Reserve Bank pamphlet, *Survey of Indian and Foreign Liabilities and Assets*. At page 11 of the pamphlet it is stated:

> "Normally if such non-residents own 40 per cent. or more of ordinary shares of a company, it is regarded that the control of the company vests with them."

So, it is enough to make it a foreign company, according to the Reserve Bank of India, if they own 40 per cent. of the ordinary shares.

On May 4, 1959, Shri Morarji Desai, in reply to a question put by Shri Nagi Reddy and Shri Vittal Rao laid a statement concerning the joint concerns floated during the years 1956 to 1958. According to that statement, in 1956-57, out of 33 joint concerns with new capital issues, 18 had share capital of 40 per cent. or more—that is. 55 per cent.; in 1957-58, out of 21,12—that is 57 per cent.; and in 1958-59, 38 out of 45, that is 85 per cent. In April 1960, on the 27th in reply to a question of Sarvashri Nagi Reddy, Ramam and Venkateswara Rao, Shri Morarji Desai stated the investments during 1959-60. Here 12 out of 25 concerns had such ratio. Even the 51 : 49 ratio has been given the go-bye. There are several instances to show that more than 50 per cent. of the equity capital is owned by the foreign concerns.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Even 100 per cent.

Shri Tangamani: For example, in Food Specialities (Private) Ltd., Moga (Punjab), for condensed milk, with Rs. 30 lakhs capital, the percentage of foreign participation is 90. Henley Cables Ltd., is 60 per cent. with Rs. 110 lakhs capital, Ennore Foundries, Madras is 75 per cent. with a capital of Rs. 70 lakhs, Bayer Laboratories

[Shri Tangamani]

(India) Private Ltd., for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, it is 75 per cent. with a capital of Rs. 20 lakhs. The statement is there and it is very revealing.

On the 1st June, 1960, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Chairman of Ashok Leylands Ltd. at its Eleventh Annual General meeting stated:

> "Informal consent of the Government of India has been obtained for the increase in the shareholding of Leyland Motors from 49 per cent. to 60 per cent. for a period of 10 years."

Now, in the Oil India (Private) Ltd., with a capital of Rs. 21 crores, the foreign participation or the foreign ratio is 66·7 per cent. and our contribution is the balance. So, there is this constant pressure from the World Bank and private interests for the relaxation of the original terms of the Industrial policy.

Of late, the World Bank have expressed their satisfaction at the way in which private capital has been expanding. The three-man Commission which visited India recently gave its views about the Third Plan and demanded more freedom for foreign capital and greater freedom also for private capital in this country. This is also creating a dangerous situation.

Shri Ranga: Why?

Shri Tangamani: I will tell you why. Because you are getting private foreign capital, a new vested interest and a group will be formed; and this group will, probably, line up with any kind of reaction on a world-scale even. It may not be there today; it is, probably, in the formative stage; it may develop and ultimately it may become one of the spearheads of reaction. (*Interruptions*).

So far as the technical know-how is concerned, the Tatas after 50 years of experience, now find that they had to invite the Kaisers to design and erect their equipment for doubling their steel plant capacity. In spite of all this participation we do not seem to have learnt the know-how. We do not oppose Government to Government aid or loan of capital on reasonable terms provided they are channelised properly.

Now, this persistent drain causes the exploitation of the developing Indian market. We do not require foreign capital for cement and umbrella ribs. In the statement mentioned by me you will find that a foreign company has entered into an agreement with a private concern here for the manufacture of umbrella ribs and umbrella frames. (*Interruptions*). It is necessary that we should have firmly stuck to the old policy and not allow foreign capital to exploit us. We can understand help; but we do not want exploitation.

I will mention briefly certain other points and then conclude. Now, there is a growing tendency in the ship-building industry. Instead of developing the ship-building industry, instead of putting up a second shipyard in Cochin and developing the original ship-building yard at Visakhapatnam, there is a growing tendency for purchasing ships instead of building them. But there is always a tendency for purchasing ships instead of building them here. The four oil refineries are in the private sector, the most important being the Caltex at Vizag.

I shall refer to item 4 in Schedule A, namely 'heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel'. According to the authors of the Third Plan, the private sector will contribute quite a substantial part. The private sector is sought to be strengthened in the Third Plan. Item 7, coal and lignite, is also sought to included in this sector and there is also pressure for iron and steel. Item 7 (b) refers to fertilisers which is to be progressively in the public sector but we find that it is

being given to the private sector. It is given straightaway to the private sector. Item 4 in Schedule B—ferro alloys and tool steels is sought to be handed over to the private sector. There is thus a tendency on the part of the Government to even abandon what has been progressively in the public sector and a good example of this is aluminium.

We find that the significant feature of this development is that all these ventures—aluminium and others—depend upon foreign technical collaboration and capital assistance. In the case of aluminium, the collaborators are Kaiser of America with Birlas at Rihand, Aluminium Company of America with Tendulkars at Koyna and Montacatinis of Italy with South Indian Industrialists Company Coimbatore. The invitation for the development of aluminium has thus been wholly transferred to the private sector.

As I have said earlier, I have only limited myself by giving certain examples as to how the Industrial Policy Resolution which aimed at developing the public sector and curbing and controlling the foreign investment in this country is being given a go-by and instead more and more pressure is sought to be brought for the development of the private sector. I will read out from a pamphlet which I do not want to mention. It says that the prospect is even brighter now when it is realised that the foreign private capital which was shy is now prepared to come and help and invest in India on a joint share basis with Indian private enterprise. The US steel delegation is prepared to undertake a 5 million ton steel project immediately. The Goodyear Affiliate at Calcutta with a 12.5 million plant and the Aluminium and Synthetic rubber projects are only some examples of the vast possibilities of the private sector undertaking a much larger share. This is the sort of direction in which the big capitalist is making the Government to move and the Government also is moving in this direction. I have already pointed out that foreign investment, instead of being controlled are allowed to have equity capital of more than 50 per cent and in some cases even 100 per cent. That is why it is necessary that the policy which was laid down in 1956 embodying these five or six very fine principles will have to be studied now. A committee will have to go into it and review how far we have advanced in the direction in which it was intended in 1948 and later on in 1956, how far the backward areas in this country have developed, thirdly how far the small-scale industries have developed, fourthly how far we have served as a model employer how far the industrdial relations had advanced in the way which can be a model to the whole country and what amount of control we have over these foreign private investments which is now becoming a menace.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Committee consisting of 30 Members of both Houses of Parliament to review the working of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and to suggest changes in the policy and its implementation in the light of the necessity for rapid industrialisation of the country and to prevent the inroads into our national economy of foreign private capital in collaboration with Indian interests or otherwise."

Some amendments have been tabled. Are they moved?

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

In the resolution,—

after the words "of the country", *insert*—

> "simultaneously guaranteeing by an appropriate dove tailing of heavy and small-scale industries that industrialisation does not bear

[Shri Vajpayee]

adversely on the employment situation in the country." (1)

In the resolution,—

for the words "to prevent the inroads into our national economy of foreign private capital in collaboration with Indian interests or otherwise" *substitute*—

"and safeguarding against the possibility of foreign capital being able to influence the internal affairs of the country." (2).

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

In the resolution,—

after the words "of the country", *insert*—

"through public sector." (3).

Mr. Chairman: Now, the Resolution and the amendments are before the House. Before I call upon any hon. Member to speak, may I request the House to allow me to just fix the time-limit for the speeches? There are about 10-12 speakers and there are only two hours. The hon. Minister and also the hon. Mover will require some time for reply.

Shri Ranga: Already a request was made to the Chair that two hours may be allowed for discussion and the Minister may be allowed extra time to speak.

Mr. Chairman: After two hours are over, I will consider whether there are other persons whom I should call. To start with, if you allow me to fix some time-limit, I shall be able to regulate the speeches. Considering the nature of the resolution, it is very likely that it will require more time. I think it will be best to fix about 7-10 minutes.

Shri Vajpayee: Not less than ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Let us fix ten minutes. I know that in ten minutes all the speakers will not be allowed to make their speeches. Yet it is a reasonable time. I request every hon. Member to finish his speech strictly within ten minutes.

श्री वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, मैं श्री तंगामणि के प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करता हूं, इसलिये नहीं कि उन्होंने अपने प्रस्ताव में जो मांग की है, मैं उसका समर्थक हूं, या अपने प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में उन्होंने जो भाषण दिया है, उस से मेरी सहमति है, किन्तु मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं, क्योंकि वह हमें इस बात का अवसर प्रदान करता है कि हम १९५६ में निर्धारित औद्योगिक नीति के प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में फिर से विचार करें। देश के सामने तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप उपस्थित है। दूसरी योजना समाप्त होने जा रही है। यह आवश्यक है कि तीसरी योजना के लिये अपने प्रयत्नों का संगठन करने से पूर्व हम इस बात का सिंहावलोकन करें कि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में हम ने जिस नीति का अवलम्बन किया है, वह देश की परिस्थिति और देश की प्रकृति के अनुसार कहां तक ठीक उतरी है और क्या उस में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है, और यदि संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है, तो वह किस दिशा में होना चाहिये। मैं ने दो संशोधनों की सूचना दी है। १९५६ की औद्योगिक नीति के प्रस्ताव में बड़े उद्योगों के साथ छोटे छोटे गृह-उद्योगों और कुटीर उद्योग की भी चर्चा की गई थी, लेकिन उस क्षेत्र में अभी तक जो भी प्रगति हुई है, वह नितान्त अपर्याप्त है। दूसरी योजना में हम ने छोटे उद्योगों के विकास के लिये २०० करोड़ रुपये की राशि निर्धारित की थी और मुझे यह देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि तीसरी योजना के प्रारूप में केवल २५० करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करने का सरकार विचार कर रही है। प्रश्न धन-राशि का नहीं है। प्रश्न इस बात का है कि हम देश में औद्योगिकरण का कौन-सा ढांचा लाना चाहते हैं। हमारे सामने कौनसा चित्र है? रूस या अमरीका का है, जहां बड़े बड़े उद्योग छोटे उद्योगों को प्रतियो-

गिता में परास्त करते हुए आगे बढते हैं, या हम अपने देश में औद्योगिकरण का ऐसा ढ़ांचा उत्पन्न करना चाहते हैं, जिस का आधार छोटे ग्रामोद्योग और कुटीर-उद्योग होंगे ? यह घोषणा करते हुए भी कि बड़े और छोटे उद्योगों में संगति बिठाई जानी चाहिये, शासन अभी तक उन में संगति नहीं बिठा सका है । गुड़ और खंडसारी उद्योग और चीनी के उद्योग में प्रतियोगिता हो रही है और चीनी के उद्योग के सामने खांडसारी और गुड़ के उद्योग टिक नहीं पा रहे हैं । शासन की नीतियां भी ऐसी हैं, जो इन उद्योगों के लिये निरुत्साह का काम करती हैं । इसी प्रकार खादी, हाथकरघे से बने हुए कपड़े और मिल के कपड़े के उत्पादन के बीच में भी सरकार ताल-मेल नहीं बिठा सकी है । मेरा निवेदन है कि केवल छोटे उद्योगों की सहायता करना पर्याप्त नहीं है, उत्पादन के क्षेत्र निर्धारित किये जाने चाहियें और उन को अनुसार छोटे उद्योगों के लिये निर्बाध रूप से उत्पादन का क्षेत्र प्राप्त हो सके, इस बात की आवश्यकता है । मैं एक उदाहरण दूं कि कपड़े के मिलों को इस बात के लिये रोका जा सकता है कि वे धोतियां या साड़ियां बनायें, और अगर वे बनाती हैं, तो उन्हें निर्यात के लिये सुरक्षित रखा जा सकता है और धोतियां और साड़ियां बनाने का काम हाथकरघा उद्योग को पूरी तरह से सौंपा जा सकता है । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि छोटे उद्योग हमारे उत्पादन के आधार बनें । एक ओर तो हम छोटे उद्योगों का विकास करना चाहते हैं, किन्तु हथकरघे का कपड़ा बनाने वालों को सूत नहीं मिलता । सूत के लिये उन्हें मिल पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है और सरकार इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकी कि छोटे और बड़े उद्योगों के बीच में उत्पादन का पृथक पृथक क्षेत्र निर्धारित कर दिया जाये, जिस के अनुसार वे बिना प्रतियोगिता के आगे बढ़ सकें, सरकार ने औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव में छोटे उद्योगों की उपयोगिता स्वीकार की है । उन से धन एक जगह इकट्ठा नहीं होता । श्रम भी एक जगह इकट्ठा नहीं होता और औद्योगिक शक्ति का विकेन्द्रीकरण होता है, लेकिन प्रत्यक्ष व्यवहार में ऐसी बात दिखाई नहीं देती । छोटे छोटे उद्योग अभी अपने पैरों पर खड़े नहीं हो सके हैं ।

15 hrs.

सरकार उन्हें सहायता देती है, मगर वह सहायता ऐसी है, जैसे भरी हुई थाली तो बड़े उद्योगों के सामने रख दी जाती है और कुछ टुकड़े छोटे उद्योगों के सामने फेंक दिये जाते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि यह औद्योगीकरण का ढ़ांचा देश की परिस्थिति के अनुकूल नहीं है, क्योंकि अगर बड़े उद्योगों का निर्माण कर के हम ने देश का उत्पादन बढा भी लिया, तो उस बढे हुए उत्पादन के लिये हमें बाजार अपने देश में ही प्राप्त करना होगा और उस के लिये हमें हर आदमी को खरीदने की ताकत बढानी होगी । मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर हम छोटे उद्योगों का विकास नहीं करेंगे, तो हम बढती हुई जन-संख्या को काम नहीं दे सकते और अगर काम नहीं दे सकते, तो बड़े उद्योगों द्वारा तैयार होने वाला माल हमारे लिये एक संकट का कारण बन जायेगा । विदेशी निर्यात पर हमें बल देना चाहिये । लेकिन हम यह देख रहे हैं कि निर्यात की सम्भावनायें कम होती जा रही हैं और जैसे जैसे एशिया और अफरीका के गुलाम देश स्वतंत्र हो रहे हैं, जैसे जैसे वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े होंगे और अपना औद्योगिक विकास करेंगे, निर्यात का क्षेत्र और भी सीमित हो जायेगा । फिर हम जो भी माल तैयार करेंगे, उस के लिये हमें अपने देश के भीतर ही बाजार तैयार करना पड़ेगा, लेकिन यह बाजार तब तक तैयार नहीं होगा, जब तक कि हम हर एक आदमी के लिये काम की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे । दूसरी योजना के अनुभव के आधार पर हम कहते हैं कि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में उत्पादन की वृद्धि करते हुए भी हम बेकारी में कमी करने

[श्री वाजपेयी]

में सफल नहीं हो सके हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि इस का एक ही रास्ता है कि हम औद्योगीकरण का तरीका बदलें । बड़े उद्योगों पर बल देने के बजाय हम गांव-गांव और झोंपड़ी-झोंपड़ी में कुटीर-उद्योगों का जाल फैलायें । अधिक से अधिक लोगों को इस से काम मिल सकेगा । उन की क्रय-शक्ति बढ़गी और बढ़े हुए उत्पादन को अपने देश में खपा कर उन के जीवन का स्तर भी हम ऊंचा कर सकेंगे ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि औद्योगिक नीति में इस दृष्टि से संशोधन आवश्यक है कि छोटे उद्योगों को हमारे औद्योगिकरण का आधार बनाया जाये और उन्हें आधार बना कर फिर हम बड़े उद्योगों की सगति बिठायें । आज तक सारी सुविधायें बड़े उद्योगों की दृष्टि से होती हैं और छोटे उद्योगों को उन के सहारे चलना पड़ता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये ।

जहां तक विदेशी आर्थिक सहायता का प्रश्न है, चाहे वह सरकार के द्वारा आये, चाहे वह प्राइवेट रूप में आये, मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर वह शर्तों के साथ नहीं आती है, तो हमें आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है । लेकिन आज देश की जो परिस्थिति है, उस में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी सहायता हमारे लिये राजनैतिक कठिनाइयां पैदा करेगी । मैं श्री तंगामणि से इस बात में सहमत नहीं हूं कि सहायता अगर सरकारी आती है, तो ली जा सकती है और अगर व्यक्तियों से आती है, तो उस पर उन्हें आपत्ति है । अगर विदेशी सहायता का कोई राजनैतिक प्रभाव देश में होना है, तो चाहे वह सरकारी हो, या व्यक्तगत हो, वह प्रभाव तो होगा । अगर भिलाई के निर्माण में रुस हमारी सहायता करता है—और हम उस के लिये उसके आभारी भी हैं—तो उस की एक राजनैतिक प्रतिक्रिया होती है । अगर भिलाई में काम करने वाले हमारे सोवियत विशेषज्ञ भारतीयों के साथ मिल कर काम करते हैं, तो उस की भी एक प्रतिक्रिया होती है और फिर अगर राउरकेला में व्यवहार दूसरी तरह का होता है, तो उस की भी एक प्रतिक्रिया होती है । इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी और व्यक्तिगत, इस प्रकार का भेद मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं । अगर हम में शक्ति है, तो हम विदेशी सहायता हजम कर सकते हैं । यह बात अलग है कि जरा हाजमा हमारा कमजोर हो गया है और इसलिये विदेशी सहायता हमारे लिये कठिनाई का कारण बन सकती है । हम सावधानी रखें कि विदेशी सहायता शर्तों के साथ न आये और अगर देश का विकास होगा, जनता में राष्ट्र-प्रेम की भावना होगी, तो विदेशी सहायता हमारे देश में जनता के मनोभावों में विकार पैदा नहीं कर सकती । मगर इस के साथ यह आवश्यक है कि देश के सभी दल विदेश नीति के सवाल पर एक मत हों । फिर भी किसी भी ओर से सहायता आये, हम उस सहायता से अपने राष्ट्र का निर्माण कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर कोई दल कहेगा कि इस गुट में मिल जाओ, कोई कहेगा कि उस गुट में मिल जाओ, तो विदेशी सहायता हमारे लिए संकट बन जायेगी और उस से हमें बचना चाहिए ।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the industrial policy was first announced in 1948. Then, when the House accepted the policy of a socialist pattern of society, it was necessary to have second consideration of the industrial policy. Moreover, the first industrial policy was enunciated at a time when the planned economy of India was just in a formative stage. So, at the time when the Second Plan was being formulated, the second industrial policy was enunciated. Among the objects which have been mentioned there, it is said:

> "These provide the economic foundations for increasing opportunities for gainful employment and improving living standards and

working conditions for the mass of the people. Equally, it is urgent, to reduce disparities in income and wealth which exist today, to prevent private monopolies and the concentration of economic power in different fields in the hands of small numbers of individuals."

There are many other things, but I shall try to concentrate on some of the important factors.

The first thing is disparity of income between different groups. I think the Government policy in that matter has not yet been quite successful. The Government will also concede that the disparity of income between different groups has not been reduced, in some cases it might have also been increased. It is not due to any fault in the industrial policy as enunciated, but I think the administrative measures to ensure the fulfilment of the policy have not been quite adequate. So it is a question of taking proper administrative measures to see that this very important item of the industrial policy is fulfilled.

Then, Sir, another point on which also I would like to draw the attention of the Government is the concentration of economic power in different fields in the hands of a small number of individuals. It is well-known that in the private sector, it is just a few business houses which control the entire private sector economy of the country. They may appear under different names and in different firms but, really speaking, if a probe is made intensively, it will be found that about two-dozen business houses control quite a big portion of the private sector of our economy. That is also a very bad thing. I think here also the Government policy has not been properly implemented. That also is not due to any fault in the policy as enunciated in 1956, it is due to some defects in the administrative measures.

I hope the Government will take proper steps to see that in respect of these two very important matters the purpose of the industrial policy resolution is fulfilled and there are no defects in the administrative measures.

Particularly in a planned economy, we have to carry the people along with us. These are the two points on which I think the general mass of the people is rather sore with the Government. They feel bitterly. Along with the development of the country, the national income has been increasing and the *per capita* income is also increasing. But it is doubtful whether the real income has been increasing or going down. When the people see that certain people who are rich enough are becoming richer and richer and their own lot is not improving in spite of the general development of the economic conditions of the country, they feel bitter against the Government. These are the defects in implementing the industrial policy of the Government. As for other things, I think the policy has fairly succeeded in making the country rapidly industrialise.

Taking 1951 as the base year, I think our industrial production has gone up to about 160 points. I think the latest figure—January, 1960—is 169·6. So, from that point of view, the industrial policy of the Government has been very successful. As for the supply of consumer goods, I am really proud to say that most of the consumer goods are now locally produced. Hardly do we depend on foreign countries for the supply of most of the consumer goods. Even very specialised drugs and other things are now being produced in this country. In heavy industry also, the country has made good progress.

In this context comes the question of foreign collaboration. It has been possible to produce all these things mostly with foreign collaboration. I agree with Shri Vajpayee that a distinction should not be made in this respect, whether the foreign aid should come from Government or from private sources. If there is any political risk, the political risk is greater if the foreign investment comes through a Government or from the Government direct. The Government can exercise more influence and control and can

[Shri A. C. Guha]

dictate more terms on another Government than private institutions can do. From that point of view, if Shri Tangamani has got any apprehension or any political strings or political influence being exercised through foreign investment, I would rather say that it is better to have private investment than Government investment.

But, of course, I endorse the Government's policy in general, that is, we should try to have foreign investments from Governments for Government purposes because that is more honourable and more dignified for the country. We can deal with another Government on equal terms. It is not always possible for private individuals and industrialists to deal with foreign private industrialists on equal terms. We may not always control the conditions on which the foreign investment from private parties is being made to private industrialists here. So, from that point of view, I think it is better to have foreign investment on a Government to Government basis or as a Government to Government deal. But, at the same time, I do not see any objection to having private investment from foreign countries also. It is now too late in the day to say anything against or to object to have any foreign investment or foreign collaboration for our industrial development. It is absolutely necessary. No underdeveloped country has been able to do without it. So, I think there should not be any objection to foreign investment.

Another point is the disparity of development between different regions. One of the objectives of the industrial policy resolution was to avoid such disparities. I think the public sector industries are now being fairly well dispersed according to the industrial potentialities of different regions. At the same time, it should also be considered whether any particular State has more agricultural potentialities. If there are more agricultural potentialities, it should be considered whether those agricultural potentialities are to be sacrificed or curtailed in lieu of some industries which may be better and more economically established in some other States. The availability of raw materials, the density of population and also the lack or the abundance as the case may be, of agricultural potentialities should also be a guiding factor in deciding where an industry should be set up.

From this point of view, I should like to mention West Bengal. There is a view in this House that West Bengal has been highly industrialised and has been getting a lot of industrial units. West Bengal has a number of industrial units for a number of years because of historical and natural reasons, because of the port, because of the raw materials being available there. You cannot have a jute mill in another place on so economical a basis as in Calcutta. From that point of view, West Bengal has the necessity and the potentialities of having more industrial units. I would rather say that there is a feeling in West Bengal that the claims of West Bengal, in the light of her industrial potentialities, from the point of view of the lack of agricultural potentialities and from the point of view of a high concentration and density of population, have not been properly considered by the Government.

I do not like to have a committee of this House to look into the industrial policy of the Government or to revise the industrial policy. But I would humbly suggest that the Government should see that the objectives of the industrial policy resolution are properly implemented and proper administrative measures be taken so that there may not be any deviation from those objectives.

Shri Somani (Dausa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while the mover of the resolution has got the objectives of rapid industrialisation of the country in mind, I am afraid the policy that he has advocated will result in a rather reverse direction. The two important points made by the mover,

namely, to impose restrictions or discourage the development of industries both in the private sector as well as in the sector where foreign investment is being encouraged, will have only one result, and that result will be the slowing down of the pace of industrial development. If our objective is to go forward at a rapid pace, then we have to recognise the limitations under which we are working. We have a lack of internal resources. We have a lack of the technical know-how. We have got a serious lack of foreign exchange. If we recognise these deficiencies and these factors which are coming in the way of rapid industrialisation of the country, then the policy which has been advocated will certainly go in the reverse direction and come in the way of the rapid tempo of industrialisation.

The figures of industrial production given by the preceding speaker bear sufficient testimony to the very pragmatic approach of our Government in bringing about the rapid industrialisation of the country. If we are to go forward, and if we are to untilise in as short a time as is feasible the potentialities of development in our country, this policy will have to be further liberalised in the directions in which it has given fruits and not in the directions of putting restrictions and discouragements in the fields which have given such quick results in a very short period.

There is a talk about the concentration of economic power. I would like to challenge that statement, and would give the examples of well-established industry like textiles, jute, cement, sugar or engineering. These industries are so widely diffused and broadbased, (*interruptions*) that it will be quite incorrect to say that there is concentration of economic power. Indeed, there is a fair amount of competition in our industries and the facts on the working of these industries can be substantiated to prove that there is absolutely no truth in the statement that there is concentration of economic power.

Moreover, the mover of the resolution has conveniently forgotten the very wide and sweeping powers—I would call them too radical powers—which the Government enjoy in regulating the functioning of the industries in various ways under the Industries (Control and Regulation) Act. Not only have they got powers of regulating the prices of manufactured goods in various industries, but in appropriate cases, they can order an investigation and even take over an industrial concern if they find that the concern is being managed in a way detrimental to the public interest. Having got such radical powers to regulate the functioning of the private sector, I do not see any justification for any apprehensions whatsoever of any damage or injury being done to the national economy by the private sector being allowed to continue to offer its contribution in the fields where it has been able to show such good results in the past.

Coming to foreign collaboration, here again, Government are following a very practical policy of scrutinising each proposal on its own merits. So far as I can see, even the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the business community also are not in favour of Government allowing any indiscriminate participation of foreign capital in the industries in which we are already well established. I agree with the mover of the resolution that there is absolutely no need for encouraging foreign participation in industries like cement. It is already very well established. Similarly in various important industries where we are already so much well established, there is no need to attract foreign capital.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In sewing machines also.

Shri Somani: But I submit that in industries like fertilisers, where there is every need to encourage foreign capital to flow and similarly for the

[Shri Somani]

establishment of industries, which really require technical know-how, it is no good saying there is no need for foreign collaboration. It is no good saying, we have our own steel industry and therefore, there is no need to enter into collaboration with foreign houses. Technology is developing so fast that it pays in the long run for our national economy to take foreign collaboration in such big projects which will put us technologically on a par with other advanced countries of the world.

We find that in industries like aluminium and synthetic rubber, Government have recently allowed foreign collaboration. One can easily say that but for this collaboration, it would not have been possible for us to go ahead at such a fast pace at which we are at present proceeding in the development of these various industries. Foreign collaboration in technical and financial fields have enabled various business houses to go ahead much faster. Indeed the atmosphere at present is so favourable that any policy which will be restrictive and result in this foreign participation being in any way discouraged will not be conducive to the very objective of rapid industrialisation, which we have all in view.

At present, fortunately due to the various measures and the pragmatic approach of the Government, a favourable atmosphere has been created in various foreign countries like the U.S.A. and several business houses at present are negotiating and trying to attract the well-known business houses of that progressive country to take part in the various industrial projects of this country. At such a juncture, to talk in terms of putting any discouragement or restriction in the field of foreign participation is not in the interests of our country.

So far as profits are concerned, I quite agree that the profits which the oil companies have made are too high and the Government are already looking into the matter. But we must not forget that it is not our country alone which is attracting foreign participation. There are various countries in the field which are competing to attract foreign capital. Naturally if we want our industries to be developed at a fast rate, we have to make conditions favourable for attracting foreign participation.

In the end, of course, I also agree that the Ministry has not done so much as they ought to have done to have a balanced development of all industries throughout the country. In this connection, I would submit for the consideration of Government that this uniform policy, whether in the fiscal field or in the field of issuing various licences, etc., will not accelerate the pace of industrialisation in the backward areas. If they are to be developed at a faster pace, naturally some more incentives than what are available in general will have to be thought of. I would appeal to the Government to take some effective measures, so that the backward areas of the country may have a faster pace of industrialisation.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I really fail to understand what purpose the resolution would serve if it is adopted. Probably much thought has not been given to this resolution when it was tabled. My first difficulty is, if we go on reviewing the industrial policy resolution at every stage, it is too late, because the draft Plan is already before us. On the basis of some conclusions, the Planning Commission has prepared the draft.

As regards the second part, I believe this is contradictory, because the mover of the resolution wants to review the industrial policy resolution in the light of rapid industrialisation in this country. If he wants rapid industrialisation, there is no alternative but to depend on foreign capital. We all wish that this foreign capital which is available for the

development of the country should not come through private sources, and whether it is private or Government, there should not be any strings attached to it at all. But as we find, it is not possible that on the Governmental sphere alone things can develop in the way we want them to develop. Therefore, it is inevitable. It would have been much better if there was some international authority through which all these private or governmental funds, which are available for development of backward or undeveloped countries in the world can come. But since such an institution has not been established, I do not think, considering the pace of progress we have in view, it is possible to prevent private foreign capital coming into this country to help in the process of industrialisation.

But the most disturbing factor is this. This industrial policy resolution was amended in 1956, keeping in view the fact that we have accepted a socialist pattern of society as our social and economic objective. Actually, although we have accepted the objective of socialism, really we have worked in such a manner that in practice we are bringing out a capitalist order of society, because as it appears from the allocation of funds in the third Five Year Plan, we are giving a heavy amount—the percentage is much more than what was given in the first two Plans—to the private sector.

However much Shri Somani may challenge it—I think it is good that he has challenged it—there is no denying the fact that in the private sector, real economic power is concentrated in the hands of a few. Let alone socialism, even our Directive Principles of State Policy say that we should make efforts to break this concentration. I find there is a reference to it in the third Five Year Plan itself. While making a reference to this industrial policy resolution, they say—it is a significant sentence:

> "Another aspect to which attention may be drawn is that there is a danger that the development of private industry may become unduly concentrated in the hands of a few. This will have to be guarded against."

This is in the Third Five Year Plan. This conclusion must have been reached based on certain things that have developed in the course of the working of the first two Plans. I would like to know from Government whether they have prepared a chart or made any assessment as to what extent concentration has taken place in the hands of a few companies or a few people. We know that under the Company Law no private person can own more than ten companies. But that is all on paper. We cannot say how far it is correct because the figures are with the Government but a layman sees how a few industrial families actually control the economic life of our country.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Their population is also increasing.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Therefore, I would like a clarification on this.

Shri Somani was complaining about the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, this, that and the other. But we have it from the authority of the Prime Minister some days back in the course of a speech he said that the credit institutions which are meant to provide cheap credit to smaller men are mostly being utilized by big business. This has been replied to by the Finance Minister in the course of a speech somewhere where he said "Why has this happened? This has happened because Government want guarantee for loans and guarantees can be given only by big people". So, what is your present policy? Have you modified it? Have you modified it in the light of this observation that only big people will get credit facilities for developing industries? To what extent have you really been able to

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedi]

help the smaller man to develop industries?

Another aspect, to which I will not make much of a detailed reference, is mentioned in the Industrial Policy Resolution itself. It is specifically stated in Schedule B. It says that some of the industries will be progressively State-owned. That means, there are certain industries already in the private hands and although Government would not like to disturb them, so far as future industries in this sector are concerned, they would be State-owned. But what do we find in actual practice? We find more and more of these industries going into the hands of the private sector, as has been pointed out in the case of fertilizers. In the case of fertilizers it was planned that there will be a smaller fertilizer factory in every district and a big one in every State. That was the conception. But, to what extent have we fulfilled it? You could have entrusted it to the co-operative sector or smaller men or you could have done it yourself without giving it to the private capital. So, Schedule B has also been given the go-by. I know it has not been modified. In this House at least the Government has not come forward with a resolution saying that it is not workable. Then it would have been a different matter. Instead of adhering to the same Industrial Policy Resolution embodied in the draft Plan they merrily go on violating the very principles mentioned there. That is quite evident from what we see.

Then I come to another important aspect. When the new Industrial Policy Resolution was placed before the House it was stated that in order to achieve socialist pattern of society very soon another thing to which special attention need be given is the "building up of a large and growing co-operative sector". We want to know how far they have succeeded in this objective. In all papers regarding progress of the Plan they conveniently avoid mentioning how far in the co-operative sector industrial development has taken place. We want to know what efforts have been made in this direction by the Government. In the First Plan they were in favour of co-operation; so also in the Second Plan. If you think that sufficient people are not coming forward in the co-operative sector, say so. If you still have faith in the development of a co-operative sector of industry, saying that it will create a favourable atmosphere, what have you done for it? How have you encouraged it?

Since my time is up I will refer to another aspect, and that is regional disparity. I will say that your result and achievement in this respect is negligible. You have not paid that much attention as you ought to have paid, and that is evident from the draft Plan. Whenever the question of the backward or underdeveloped areas of this country is raised the only answer that we get from the Government is that "these facilities are not available, these resources are not available, so it is not possible to do these things". But that is not the way in which the regional disparity could be removed. The Government have never told us, have never come forward to convince this House how far with the materials, with the resources that are locally available, which industries can be developed and in that way they plan to see that industries are dispersed in the manner it was envisaged. Here I want to mention that we always get a negative reply when we ask questions on this subject. Taking into account the resources and other facilities that are locally available, what positive steps have you taken to see that in the less developed areas which type of industries can be developed? Have you any programme for that? You have no programme.

I take, for example, the Rourkela steel factory. In this House often a question is raised that the local people do not get employment. The answer

to this is that it is a national factory and it cannot be the monopoly of local people. We agree and every Indian would agree on that. But, whether it is Rourkela or Bhilai or Durgapur, wherever it is, we are dispersing industries, which is a good thing; but what is the purpose of dispersal if the local people do not feel that it is really adding to their income, it is really creating enthusiasm amongst them to go in for more industrial progress? It is the local area alone which benefited. If it is confined to Rourkela city's development, how does it enthuse local people alone that is benefited. Suppose hundred Britishers come here and establish 5 or 6 industries and build five or six big cities. Certainly we can say that industrialisation has taken place and so many industries have been developed. But that will not really create enthusiasm or initiative in the people. How far that has helped in increasing their wealth and happiness is the real test.

Therefore, I take this opportunity to say that this Industrial Policy Resolution has been worked out these years not for attaining the socialist objectives but for giving the go-by to what Parliament had decided.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I have had the benefit of listening to hon. Members belonging to various shades of opinion and to different parties representing the country in this House. It is my proud privilege to be able to say that not one of the hon. Members who has participated has been able to raise a finger against anything that has been stated in the policy resolution on our industrial development. I venture to submit that there is common agreement and a complete and full agreement that the policy resolution of this Government, as it stands, is absolutely unexceptionable. We will be discussing very shortly the Third Five Year Plan draft outline and when we discuss that we will, as a matter of fact, in a sense be discussing how our policy resolution and how our industrial development has taken place and how it has worked. As such, there appears to be no justification and no value could very much be attached to the resolution which is before us in the House, but we do take the opportunity to just make an assessment about the working in a concentrated form, particularly on this matter though, as my hon. friend who just now spoke before me very correctly pointed out, no useful purpose would be served by accepting the resolution.

I have certain objections to make regarding the working of the Resolution. I think the mover of the Resolution had a special case more particularly against the foreign capital. I will dispose that point first in a minute. His main argument against foreign capital was that there should be no strings. Of course, we are very clear in our mind that we should accept nothing which has any strings behind it. But, as was very correctly pointed out by Shri Guha, if there is to be a likelihood of any political influence, it will come in the participation at the Government level. But we are not afraid of it. We are strong enough to see that we accept Government assistance from various countries quite knowing as to where our interests lie and that there are no political strings behind it. I think there is very little danger, as compared to that, if we have foreign participation.

His main argument then remains only of exploitation of our masses by foreign capital. I wish to go a step further than him. I would not tolerate any exploitation whether it is by foreign capital or whether it is by private capital. Exploitation by foreign capital or by private capital is just the same so far as the entire country, the masses and the consumer are concerned. Therefore we have got to see whether there is any exploitation going on or not and whether the Government is taking adequate steps or not against that.

There has been a great deal of pleading by my hon. friend to the effect

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

that there is no concentration in certain hands. Whether there is any concentration or not, that is not very relevant here. He can at the most say that there are no monopolies in any particular industry. There is certainly no monopoly, but there are various big houses which are controlling the different kinds of industries. That may be true. There can be no denial of the fact that in spite of our Company Law Administration and in spite of our Industrial Policy Resolution there has been a concentration of economic power in the hands of a few houses. Those houses have grown fatter and fatter and stronger and stronger during these ten or eleven years. There can also be no denial of the fact that it is only these few houses which are putting up additional big industries one after another. I welcome industrialisation, but certainly there can be no denial of the fact that there has been a concertration of economic power in the hands of a few houses. This trend has got to be given a different direction.

I am not at all allergic, like my hon. friend, Shri Tangamani, to foreign capital. I would rather wish that this House creates a definite climate for encouraging such private capital as could come into this country. You have allowed me only a few minutes' time, otherwise I would have read out from some papers to show that even from the figures which have been quoted by my hon. friend regarding the petroleum companies, though they have made huge profits regarding repatriation and many other things if we go deep into it and if we have a break-down of it we will find a very different picture than what has been given by him.

So my submission is that our Industrial Policy Resolution as it stands is definitely unexceptionable. We should not at all feel shy of the coming in of foreign capital in the private sector; rather, we should do everything to encourage it if we have to go faster in our industrialisation than we have gone so far. I see absolutely no difference between the public sector and the private sector. I cannot, as a matter of fact, visualise any conflict between the two. We have given the public sector a place of pride and the public sector is going to stay. The public sector is going to grow, whether this Government remains in power or even if the Swatantra party comes into power, for which I do not see any future. The country is now quite absolutely set to see that the public sector grows. They may be talking anything now when they are outside the Government, but they will find that the country will never tolerate their sacrificing the public sector and letting the private sector have the best of it.

Today I see that the public sector is almost feeding the private sector. We have set up these steel plants. What are we going to do with all the steel which we are producing? All the steel which we are going to produce will go to the private sector for certain manufacturing processes. So, the public sector and the private sector are complementary to each other. I definitely know as to what the place of the public sector is. We must never allow any infringement of that. We should never permit the private sector to come in the way of the development of the public sector. The private sector must understand where it stands and what its position is. It is much better in their own interest if they confine themselves to the role that has been set to them for the rapid industrial development of the country. As such I do not see any conflict and there should be no conflict between the two. If the private sector does not know how to behave, it will have to be put back in its proper place.

There are two major points about which I would like to speak. One is about regional development. We have discussed the question of regional development here quite a number of

times and it has been almost accepted even on behalf of the Government that regional development has not been on the lines that we had desired it to be. I had asked a very straight question of the hon. Minister of Planning when we were discussing a particular resolution. The question was: What positive steps have you taken to see that there is regional development and what special incentives have you provided so that there is regional development? There was no clear answer given to me. I venture to submit on the floor of this House that absolutely nothing very positive has been done to see that regional development and development of backward areas come. As a matter of fact, the backward areas because of the certain circumstances and conditions prevailing there have got a definite disadvantage and are getting a setback. We could have certain regulations about it. There are certain definite and positive incentives which could be provided. In a case very recently they found that in the coastal areas industrial development was deteriorating. They immediately took action and passed an Act in Parliament only last April to see that the Government egulates the establishment of industry in such measure that industry goes to the coastal areas. I think we should have done much earlier something by way of regulation and the regulation should be indirect. The regulations should be just providing incentives, persuading or refusing them licences for certain industries in particular areas when we find that that industry could grow in the backward areas. Nothing of the type has been done.

I will take another two minutes for touching upon the small scale industries about which I feel very strongly. It is really unfortunate that a very raw deal has been given to the small scale industries even in the Third Five Year Plan. There is so much talk and my only astonishment is that in spite of all our recognition, right from the hon. Prime Minister and the Planning Commission to the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry—they all try always to appreciate, assure and make a statement on the floor of the House—in spite of it being there in the Industrial Policy Resolution and in the Plan itself that the development of small scale industries is not only necessary for economic development, for the diffusion of economy, for solving unemployment but for various other reasons, unfortunately as it happens the small scale industries have not been given even half of what they should have been allotted in the Third Five Year Plan. As I was reading the Plan, I definitely felt that the Planning Commission itself was feeling guilty.

15.49 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

As a matter of fact, they have not given a fair deal to the small scale industries because if you read between the lines, you will find that while dealing with small scale industries they have admitted that the Plan allocations in this connection may have to be revised upwards. I wish that it is made clear to the Planning Commission from the floor of this House while we are discussing this Resolution that the Plan allocations for small scale industries must definitely be raised from Rs. 200 crores to at least Rs. 400 crores. I can show places from where we can cut out. But if you do not do that I shall point out that there is a very great danger of which we must be aware. We have already created such a tempo all over the place. You have created an urge in the small man to put up an industry. You have established a certain organisation already which is going ahead. You have distributed literature. You have told people that there are the facilities which are being made available. Now if you do not promote the development on those lines there will be such a great amount of frustration and complaint

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

against the Government that it will not be able to stand it. I, therefore, say that it would be wise now to take into consideration all these factors.

I know of my particular State. In my own district what is your Third Five Year Plan? In the Third Five Year Plan you are desiring that there should be two industrial estates in each district. In my own constituency even at present there is a demand for five industrial estates. If you do not give them from the State sector, there are people who are coming to put up the industrial estates as assisted industrial estates. There are complete schemes drawn up and eighty *entrepreneurs*. Even in a place like Jaipur City you have put up only 25 to 30 *entrepreneurs* and sixty sheds. But in a smaller town I have been able to find eighty *entrepreneurs* coming forward, ready with their schemes with their contribution and everything to put up an industrial estate.

What are you going to say to that? Are you going to say, "well, nothing doing"? Therefore, I wish to warn the Government that if they do not want that there should be a frustration all round, if they do not want that there should be a legitimate criticism against Government for being uncharitable to the small-scale industry, the interests of which they have been vouchsafing so strongly, I wish we take into consideration all these factors and revise our Plan allocations and raise it, as I said earlier when we were discussing something, to Rs. 500 crores. But knowing our limitations, knowing where we stand, I would be content even if you provide Rs. 400 crores—when we have thought about other resources, how we can augment even these Rs. 400 crores by other institutional financing and all that.

श्री बजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभानेत्री महोदया, अभी एक पूर्व वक्ता महोदय ने कहा है कि औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव में जो कि १९५६ में पास हुआ था, उससे उनका कोई मतभेद नहीं है । मैं इस प्रस्ताव के प्रति अपना विरोध प्रकट करना चाहूंगा । मैं समझता हूं कि औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव को जितना दूर जाना चाहिए था, उतनी दूर वह नहीं गया है । उसमें उन चीजों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है जिनकी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये थी । और जहां तक उस पर अमल करने का सवाल है मैं समझता हूं कि पूर्व वक्ता महोदय भी इस बात को मानेंगे कि सरकार ने न तो अब तक उस पर अच्छी तरह से अमल किया है और न ही जो तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप हमारे सामने है, उसमें भी अमल करने की योजना सरकार ने बनाई है । जहां तक इस इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि इस मुल्क में हमें सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी की स्थापना करनी है तो हमें निश्चित करना होगा कि जहां तक भारी उद्योगों का सम्बन्ध है, उन सब को हम पब्लिक सेक्टर में चलायें और ऐसा करना चाहे समाज की तरफ से या सरकार की तरफ से जनता के ही हित में हो सकता है । यदि हमने इन उद्योगों को प्राइवेट हाथों में रखा या रहने दिया तो जैसी स्थिति अब कपड़ा उद्योग में पैदा हो गई है, वही स्थिति आगे भी दूसरे उद्योगों में पैदा होती रहेगी और आप इसको रोक नहीं सकेंगे । आज हम देखते हैं कि कपड़े की कीमत २५ प्रतिशत और ३० प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गई है । यदि इस उद्योग को प्राइवेट हाथों मे रहने दिया गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि परिस्थिति आज जो पैदा हो गई है वह भविष्य में भी अनेक बार पैदा होगी और सरकार इस मामले में कुछ नहीं कर सकेगी बावजूद इस बात के कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत ही पवित्र भावना इस तरह की प्रकट की है कि कपड़ा उद्योग के मालिक जो हैं

वे इस तरह की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि कपड़े की कीमत न बढ़े मैं समझता हूं कि उनकी इस भावना का कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा । इस तरह की भावना की कदर कपड़ा उद्योग या कोई दूसरे भारी उद्योग, प्राइवेट मालिक करने वाले नहीं हैं । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि आज वक्त आ गया है कि जब हमें १९५६ के औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पर पुनर्विचार करना होगा और देखना होगा कि क्या कोई और दूसरे उद्योग इस तरह के हैं जिन्हें कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर में ले सकते हैं या पब्लिक सेक्टर में लेने की आवश्यकता है ?

अब प्रश्न उठ सकता है कि हमारे पास कोई साधन नहीं है जिन से हम इन उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दें । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें सोचना होगा कि किसी भी भारी उद्योग को जब प्राइवेट हाथों से सरकार को अपने कब्जे में करने की आवश्यकता अनुभव हो, उसके राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवश्यकता अनुभव हो तो क्या यह आवश्यक है कि उसके लिये मुआवजे की व्यवस्था की जाए ? मैं समझता हूं कि इसके बारे में हमें कुछ न कुछ तय अवश्य करना होगा । अगर इस पर पुनर्विचार नहीं किया गया जाता तो मुआवजा देकर हिन्दुस्तान में कभी भी उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हो सकता है । प्राइवेट सेक्टर जो कि जनता का शोषण कर रहा है, उसके लिए अगर मआवजे की व्यवस्था रहती है तो उसको कभी भी खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता है । मैं यह बात इस-लिए नहीं कह रहा हूं कि वह हमारा दुश्मन है बल्कि इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि ऐसा किये बिना जनता की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है । यदि जनता की उन्नति करनी है तो जो-जो भारी उद्योग हैं उन सब को सरकार को अपने कब्जे में लेना होगा और उनको समाज के हित में चलाना होगा । मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए, समाजीकरण के लिए, मुआवजा देने सम्बन्धी बात को खत्म किया जाए । हो सकता है कि जिस उद्योग को हम लें, उसके मालिक के पास खाने पीने के लिए कुछ न बच रहे । उसके लिए हमें उसके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करनी होगी ।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन के अन्तर्गत जिस तरह की विदेशी पूंजी हम अपने मुल्क में लगा रहे हैं, क्या उसी से देश का भला हो सकता है ? यह केवल हिन्दुस्तान का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, यह दुनिया का प्रश्न है, सभी अविकसित और अर्द्ध-विकसित देशों का प्रश्न है । दुनिया के जितने भी अविकसित और अर्द्ध विकसित देश हैं उनके बारे में हमें एक नई नीति निर्धारित करनी होगी । मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के हाथ में जो अवसर आया था, हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री जिस काम को बहुत अच्छी तरह कर सकते थे, वह उन्होंने नहीं किया, उस अवसर को उन्होंने हाथ से चले जाने दिया । हमें चाहिये था कि हम विश्व विकास कोष की स्थापना करने की कोशिश करते । हमें चाहिये था कि हम यह कोशिश करते कि इस कोष में जिस देश की जितनी सामर्थ्य है, उसके अनुसार वह उसमें पैसा देता और जिस देश की, जिस अर्द्ध विकसित और अविकसित देश की जितनी आवश्यकता है, उसकी आवश्यकता के मुताबिक हम विश्व विकास कोष से उसको आर्थिक मदद देते । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि विदेशी सहायता, चाहे वह सरकारी स्तर पर हो और चाहे व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर किसी भी अर्द्ध विकसित या अविकसित देश के लिये, पिछड़े हुए देश के लिए बहुत खतरनाक होती है । हम भले ही यह कह दें कि जो सहायता आई है वह बिना किसी शर्त के आई है और जो सहायता हम ले रहे हैं वह बिना किसी शर्त के ले रहे हैं और मैं मानता हूं कि अब तक आई सहायता के साथ कोई शर्त नहीं है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

हूं कि जब विदेशी पूंजी का किसी मुल्क में खासतौर से हिन्दुस्तान जैसे मुल्क में या अफ्रीका के मुल्कों में, केन्द्रीयकरण हो जायेगा तो वह वैसी ही परिस्थितियां पैदा कर सकती है और जो कि आज कांगों के कटगां प्रान्त में पैदा की जा रही हैं। यह सिर्फ अध्ययन की बात है। उस का इस के अलावा दूसरा परिणाम निकल ही नहीं सकता है। जब किसी देश में वदेशी पूंजी का केन्द्रीयकरण हो जाता है तो उस की रक्षा के लिये वह विदेशी सरकार उसी तरह के हथकंडे अख्त्यार करती है जस तरह के कि कटांगा प्रान्त में अख्त्यार किये जा रहे हैं। हमारे पास अवसर था और उस का हम उपयोग कर भी सकते थे लेकिन वैसा हम ने नहीं किया। हमें चाहिये था कि हम विश्व विकास कोष जैसी कोई संस्था बनाते जिस से अविकसित और अर्द्ध-विकसित देशों की सहायता की जाती। आज कहा जा सकता है कि वर्ल्ड बैंक उस तरह की ही एक संस्था है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह भी ऊस तरह की संस्था नहीं बन पाई है जिस तरह की कि उसे बनना चाहिये था। जिस तरह से उसे दुनिया के अविकसित और अर्द्ध-विकसित देशों की सहायता करनी चाहिये थी, उस तरह से वह सहायता कर नहीं पाई है।

इतना कह चुकने के बाद मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जब सहायता का ही प्रश्न हो तो यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर सहायता लेने के बजाय सरकारी स्तर पर सहायता ली जाये। मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि जैसी आज हमारे देश की हालत है, जिस तरह से हमारा मुल्क पिछड़ा हुआ है, उस को देखते हुए हमारे देश में पूंजी निर्माण उस तरह से नहीं हो रहा है जिस तरह से होना चाहिये और हमें विदेशी सहायता लेनी ही पड़ेगी और वह विदेशी सहायता जहां तक हो सके सरकारी स्तर पर ही ली जानी चाहिये व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर नहीं ली जानी चाहिये। सरकारी स्तर पर ली गई सहायता से ज्यादा फायदा उठाया जा सकता है बजाय व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर ली गई सहायता से।

हम ने औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव के दो विभाग किये है। उस में एक शैडयूल "ए" है और दूसरा शैडयूल "बी" है। मुझे खतरा है कि शेडयूल "ए" में जो व्यवसाय दिये गये हैं उन में से कुछ तीसरी योजना में प्राइवेट सैक्टर को देने की कोशिश की जा रही है। एक आइटम इस में आयरन और स्टील की है और इस के बारे में बताया गया है कि यह पब्लिक सेक्टर में होगा। लेकिन अब इस तरह के समाचार निकलने लगे हैं, कुछ इस तरह की शंकायें प्रकट की जाने लगी हैं कि चौथा स्टील प्लांट जो बनने वाला है बोकारो में, उसे सम्भवतः प्राइवेट हाथों में दे दिया जायेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरी जो यह आशंका है यह निराधार साबित हो, झूठी साबित हो। लेकिन अगर यह सही साबित होती है तो हमें सोचना होगा कि जो रेजोल्यूशन हम ने १९५६ में पास किया था और जिस में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कमियां हैं और उन को दूर किया जाना चाहि और आज १९६० में जिन को दूर किये जाने की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है, उस पर भी हम अमल क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं। यदि मेरी आशंका सही साबित होती है तो निश्चित रूप से हम औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पर नहीं चल रहे हैं, जो कि हम ने १९५६ में पास किया था। सवाल केवल आयरन एंड स्टील का नहीं है दूसरी चीजें भी हैं जैसे खास तौर से माईनिंग की बात आती है, कोल और लिग्नाइट की बात आती है, इन को भी तृतीय योजना में प्राइवेट उद्योगों को दिये जाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। ऐसी सूरत में हमें सोचना होगा कि क्या हम इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन पर कायम हैं या नहीं हैं। अगर हम उस पर कायम

हैं तो किस तरह से हम इन सब चीजों को प्राइवेट हाथों में दे सकते हैं। जहां तक शेडयूल "बी" का सम्बन्ध है उस के बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की तरफ से साफ तौर से इस सुझाव को मान लिया जाना चाहिये कि जो चीजें इस में हैं वे सभी की सभी, उन का विकास, उन का उत्थान, उन की उन्नति भी केवलमात्र प्राइवेट हाथों में नहीं होनी चाहिये। तो मैं समझता हूं कि अब वह समय आ गया है कि जहां तक पूंजी लगाने का सवाल है, प्राइवेट जरियों के द्वारा और पब्लिक जरियें के द्वारा उस के बारे में हमें पुनर्विचार अवश्य करना होगा। जिस तरह से १९४८ के इंडिस्ट्रयल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन पर हमने १९५६ में पुनर्विचार किया था और उस को दूसरा प्रारूप दिया था, उसी तरह से आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जब हम तीसरी योजना शुरू करने जा रहे हैं तो उस को शुरू करने से पहले इस पर पुनर्विचार कर लें और आज की बदली हुई राष्ट्रीय परीस्थितियों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए यह तय करें कि उन में से और कौन कौन सी चीजें हैं, कौन कौन से भारी उद्योग हैं जिन को कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर में ला सकते हैं।

16 hrs.

जब श्री सोमानी बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने चेलेंज दिया कि कोई बताये कि कैसे थोड़े से हाथों में पूंजी केन्द्रित हो गई है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। जहां तक शूगर बनाने के कारखानों का सम्बन्ध है मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सोमानी जी से या सरकार से कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान के सिर्फ ४५ कुटुम्ब शुगर व्यवसाय को अपने कब्जे में किए हुए हैं। कुल १६९ कारखाने हैं जिन में कुछ कोआप्रेटिव आधार पर चल रहे हैं और बाकी सारे के सारे कारखाने ४५ कुटुम्बों के हाथ में हैं। उसी तरह से दूसरे उद्योगों का प्रश्न भी उठ सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि समय आ गया है जब कि हमें तीसरी योजना को शुरू करने से पहले इस पर पुनर्विचार करना होगा कि और कौन कौन सी चीजें हैं जिन को पब्लिक सेक्टर में लिया जा सकता है।

एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। इस पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन में यह भी कहा गया था कि जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, उन का विकास होना चाहिये। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पता नहीं किस नीति पर चला जा रहा है औद्योगीकरण के सम्बन्ध में कि जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं वे पिछड़े हुए ही रह रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में पहले छः मिनिस्टर रहा करते थे, अब वहां की काफी बड़ी कैबिनेट है। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि जिस पार्टी की कैबिनेट यहां पर है, उसी पार्टी के चीफ मिनिस्टर उत्तर प्रदेश में कहते हैं कि सेंटर उन्हें पूरा फायदा नहीं दे रहा जो देना चाहिये।

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी: उन की डिमान्ड फैन्टास्टिक है। वह पापुलेशन बेसिस पर मागते हैं।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How impartial these people are in spite of there being so many Ministers.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह: फैन्टास्टिक है या नहीं मैं यहां इस में नहीं जाऊंगा। मैं श्री द्विवेदी के साथ अलग बात करने के लिये तैयार हूं। मैं उन की इस बात का समर्थन करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं, लेकिन जो आंकड़े उन्होंने प्रकाशित किये हैं, अगर वे सही हैं—हमारे शास्त्री जी सम्भवतः यही कहेंगे कि वे सही हैं क्योंकि उन्हीं के भाई चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं और वे हमें जेल भेजने के लिये ही झूठ बोल दें, लेकिन आंकड़े प्रकाशित करने में झूठ नहीं बोलेंगे—तो उन आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की आमदनी दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जा रही है, पांच सालों से वह काफी बढ़ चुकी है लेकिन वहां की जनता पिछड़ी हुई है। एक उत्तर प्रदेश का ही सवाल नहीं है, जो भी पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं उन की यही स्थिति है। आज हमें सोचना चाहिये कि जो भी पिछड़े हुए इलाके

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

उन इलाकों के विकास के लिये क्या व्यवस्था हो रही है। आज देश में बड़े और छोटे दोनों उद्योग धन्धे चल रहे हैं। हमारे मित्र श्री माथुर ने बड़े जोर से कहा, मैं भी अपनी आवाज उस में जोड़ना चाहता हूं, कि अगर हम को देश की बेकारी की समस्या को हल करना है तो सिवा इस के कोई चारा नहीं है कि हम छोटे उद्योग धन्धों को प्रोत्साहन दें। अगर उन को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता तो मुल्क की बेकारी दूर नहीं हो सकती है।

तो मैं चाहूंगा कि श्री तंगामणि ने जो प्रस्ताव रक्खा है उस पर विचार हो और तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने से पहले पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर्स की एक कमेटी बने जो इस मामले में छान बीन करे और जिन परिवर्तनों की जरूरत हो उन परिवर्तनों की सलाह दें।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : सभानेत्री जी, यह जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने है उस पर काफी चर्चा चली। इस विषय में हमें जरूरी चीज यह सोचना है कि सन् १९५६ में हमारा जो उसूल तय हुआ था उस उसूल पर हम कितना अमल कर पाये और उस से देश की प्रगति कितनी हुई। अक्सर यह कहा जाता है कि जब से योजनायें बनीं, तब से धनी और धनी होते गये और गरीब और गरीब होते गये। धनी धनी होते गये यह तो अभी हमारे एक पूर्व वक्ता ने भी कहा। उन्होंने कहा कि कुल ४५ खान्दान ही तमाम चीनी का रोजगार देश में कर रहे हैं। इसी तरह और भी कई खान्दान दूसरे रोजगारों में लगे हुए हैं। लेकिन यह नहीं हो सकता कि गरीब और गरीब होते गये यह भले ही हो कि गरीब गरीब ही रहे। इसी तरह पिछड़े इलाकों और बढ़े हुए इलाकों की बात है। यहां पर जो इलाके पहले से रोजगार में आगे बढ़े हुए थे वे और भी आगे बढ़ गये जब कि जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके थे वे पिछड़े हुए ही रहे। जो प्रदेश रोजगार में पहले से बढ़ा हुआ था वह और आगे बढ़ा, लेकिन जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके थे वे ज्यों के त्यों रहे। इन चीजों पर विचार करने के बाद अगर हम विचार करें कि कल कारखाने और गृह-उद्योग किधर बढ़े तो पायेंगे कि बड़े कल कारखाने जहां पर थे वे तो काफी बढ़े लेकिन गृह-उद्योगों का मान पहले जैसा ही रहा। अभी हम ने द्वितीय योजना जो थी उस के अन्दर पता लगाया कि १३००० पावर लूम्स की स्वीकृति थी, लेकिन लग पाये कुल ३०००। यानी १०,००० पावर लूम नहीं लग पाये बावजूद आप के स्वीकृति देने के। आखिर इस का कारण क्या हो सकता है? या तो आप ने रुपया नहीं दिया, या लोगों में उस के करने की शक्ति नहीं आई। यानी छोटे उद्योग धन्धों को बढ़ाने की आप कोशिश भी कर रहे हैं लेकिन वहां पैसा नहीं पहुंच पाता। और क्या कमी रह जाती है यह पता नहीं। उधर आप देखिये कि बड़े रोजगार जितने हैं वे सब धनियों के पास हैं। अगर उन का कुल रुपया देखा जाय तो भी जितना उन्होंने अपने पास से लगाया है उस से कहीं अधिक रुपया दे कर सरकार ने उन की मदद की है। आप के इंडिस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन, फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन जितने लगे हुए हैं सब रुपया उन्हीं के पास पहुंच गया है। मगर छोटे रोजगार के पास क्या पहुंचा यह आप देखें। आपने जिला स्तर पर एक इंडस्ट्रीज आफिसर मुकर्रर कर दिया है कि वह ८,०००, ४,००० या २,००० रु० कर्जा दे। लेकिन कर्जा देने के लिये बहुत काफी दिक्कत पैदा कर दी जाती है कि सिक्योरिटी है या नहीं है। सिक्योरिटी वहां नहीं मिल पाती है। मेरे यहां गोरखपुर में तीन या चार बोन डाइजेस्टर्स पड़े हुए हैं। मशीनें बेकार पड़ी हैं। उन को लगाने के लिये लोगों ने दरख्वास्तें दीं। उन्होंने अपने मकान दिये, जमीनें दी, लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि खेती लाओ तो देंगे। कोई रूल बना हुआ

है कि जमीन दें तभी कर्जा दे सकते हैं, वे मकान के लिये कर्जा नहीं दे सकते हैं। आप समझ सकते हैं कि बोन डाइजेस्टर तीन-तीन, चार-चार पड़े हुए हैं, कानून के झगड़े में, तकाबी के झगड़े में।

(श्री मनुभाई शाह) उद्योग मंत्री : किस जगह में ?

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : गोरखपुर में। मैंने कलेक्टर से कहा कि इसे देखो। उन्होंने कहा कि जांच हो रही है। इस की जांच हो रही है और वे मशीनें बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं। इसी तरह से बहुत सी चीजें हैं जो छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के लिये हैं, लेकिन वे काम में नहीं लाई जाती हैं क्योंकि रूल पूरे नहीं होते और आदमियों को कर्जे सुलभ नहीं हो पाते।

अभी मेरे प्रदेश का नाम आया कि हमारे प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने क्या कहा। आप के सामने उन की बात है। हमारा प्रदेश सब से घनी आबादी वाला प्रदेश है और उसमें भी जो पूर्वी भाग है वह और भी अधिक घनी आबादी का है। उस के अन्दर सिवा चीनी के कारखानों के और कोई कारखाने नहीं हैं। अभी कुछ चर्चा चली थी फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री उत्तर प्रदेश में पब्लिक सेक्टर में खोलने की। उस के लिये जगहों की जांच हो रही थी। उस में सौभाग्य से गोरखपुर का भी नाम आया। कमेटी गई थी, पता नहीं क्या रिकमेन्ड हुआ है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर कल कारखाने पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को मिलना है, घनी आबादी के लिये मिलना है तो गोरखपुर को जरूर मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन मिलेगा क्या यह मैं नहीं जानता। क्योंकि अभी एक भाई ने कहा कि आबादी के ख्याल से यह चीजें नहीं होनी चाहियें। आप रोजगार बढ़ा रहे हैं, सब तरह के कारखाने बढ़ा रहे हैं, आखिर लोगों को खिलाने के लिये न, उन की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिये ? अगर उन की क्रय शक्ति नहीं बढ़ती तो क्या आप चाहते हैं कि यू० पी० के अधिक आबादी वाले इलाकों के आदमी भीख मांग कर गुजर करें। हमारी भी आमदनी आप को बढ़ानी चाहिये रोजगार के जरिये।

अभी मैंने खुद हैंडलूम के सम्बन्ध में पढ़ा कि खादी की बिक्री बहुत नहीं हुई। एक तरफ खादी की बिक्री ज्यादा नहीं हुई और सब्सिडी दे कर उसे चला रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ देहातों के लोग अम्बर चर्खे की मांग करते हैं। अभी आप के एक लेबर आफिसर शाहाबाद गये थे, वहां से घूम कर आये थे, जहां भी वे गये लोगों ने कहा कि अम्बर चर्खा दो। जहां तक मुझे स्मरण है द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में शायद २५ लाख अम्बर चर्खे देने का आयोजन था। लेकिन २५ लाख में से आप ने कुल बांटे कितने यह आप जानें। कुछ भी हो खादी बोर्ड की तरफ से चर्खों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल रहा है। लोग मांग करते हैं, लेकिन उन को नहीं मिल रहे हैं। बोर्ड कहता है कि कपड़ा नहीं बिकता। आप ने स्वावलम्बन की स्कीम बनाई कि जो कपड़ा बनावे वह पहने भी। इस आधार पर भी लोग मांग करते हैं, लेकिन उन को नहीं मिलते क्योंकि अम्बर चर्खा की मोनोपली आप ने खादी बोर्ड की किसी संस्था को दे दी है। उस के अलावा कोई और नहीं बना सकता। और लोगों को भी उस को बनाने देना चाहिये। अम्बर चर्खा एक छोटी सी मशीन है, उस को जो चाहे बनावे और बेचे या चलावे। लेकिन आप ने यह कर दिया है कि कोई बना नहीं सकता। आज देहातों में उस का प्रचार कितना है ? देहातों की तरफ सरकार

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

ध्यान दे तो उन में भी कुछ इंडस्ट्री आयें। आप की योजना में भी विचार किया गया, उसके अन्दर भी देहात नहीं गया। आखिर हम गये कहां? हमारा स्वराज्य अभी लटका हुआ है शहरों में। कोई भी बात हो, शहर ही बढ़ते हैं। दिल्ली में मास्टर प्लैन बन रही है कि दिल्ली इतनी बढ़े। लेकिन देहातों के लिये कोई मास्टर प्लैन नहीं बनती। वहां के लिये कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट चलता है। मैंने हेल्थ स्कीम के बारे में पूछा तो मंत्री महोदय ने कह दिया हेल्थ यूनिट हर डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक में बने हैं, क्या यह कम तरक्की है देहातों की। हेल्थ यूनिट में एक दाई रख दी, कोई एक डाक्टर रख दिया, चार लाख पर एक, और उस को बड़ी प्रगति समझते हैं, जब कि दिल्ली के लिये अनेक हास्पिटल बनते हैं करोड़ों रुपयों से। तो देहातों की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और देहातों की तरफ ध्यान जा सकता है अगर आप छोटे गृह-उद्योग धन्धों को प्रोत्साहन दें। आप अधिक से अधिक आदमियों को काम पर लगाना चाहते हैं। आप के देश में, आप के ही आंकड़े आते हैं, २२ लाख नौजवान हर साल होते हैं जिन जिनको काम मिलना चाहिये। हर साल २५ लाख आदमियों की आबादी बढ़ती है। जिन २२ लाख नौजवानों के आंकड़े आते हैं वे सब शहर में तो पैदा होते ही नहीं। वे देहातों में रहते हैं देहात की आबादी हमेशा बढ़ती है। शहर की आबादी तो नगण्य है, दाल में नमक के बराबर है। लेकिन आप के जो कल कारखाने हैं वे शहरों में होते हैं। पता नहीं क्यों कल कारखानों के कदम देहातों की तरफ धीरे धीरे क्यों बढ़ते हैं। लेकिन आज आप को बल देने वाले कौन हैं? वे देहात के लोग हैं। उन्हीं के बल से हम सब यहां बैठे हैं, लेकिन उनकी तरफ ही ध्यान नहीं है। उनकी हालत सुधारने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि अगर हम कहीं बड़े उद्योग नहीं बना सकते हैं तो छोटे उद्योग अवश्य बनाएं।

दूसरी बात मैं प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। यहां पर भी उसका जिक्र आया है। जनता की मांग है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर बढ़े। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ विदेशी सहायता का भी जिक्र किया गया। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अमरीका से जो एड आ रही है उसमें शायद यह कहा गया है कि उसको पब्लिक सेक्टर में फरटीलाइजर का उद्योग बढ़ाने लिये नहीं दिया जाएगा। उस एड को प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लिये दिया गया है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि वह जो रुपया देना चाहते हैं उसके साथ एक शर्त लगी हुई है। जो रुपया आएगा वह सरकार के माध्यम से आएगा, उसके लिए जिम्मेदार सरकार होगी, लेकिन वह रुपया आएगा प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लिये और उसका उपयोग पब्लिक सेक्टर में नहीं होगा पर पब्लिक सेक्टर उस रुपये की अदाएगी की गारंटी देगा।

पब्लिक सेक्टर फरटीलाइजर का काम बढ़ रहा था लेकिन अब किसी मजबूरी से हम उसको प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। यह मजबूरी क्यों है। अगर अमरीका इस शर्त पर रुपया देना चाहता है कि उसका उपयोग प्राइवेट सेक्टर में किया जाए और उसको पब्लिक सेक्टर में फरटीलाइजर का काम बढ़ाने में न लगाया जाए, तो क्यों न हम किसी दूसरे देश से पैसा ले लें जिसकी यह शर्त न हो।

प्राइवेट सेक्टर हमारे देश में बढ़ता जाता है। परसों यहां सवाल था पड़े के भावों के बढ़ने का। हमारे सीमानी साहब ने कहा कि कपड़े पर तो गवर्नमेंट का कंट्रोल

है, पता नहीं कि किस तरह का कंट्रोल है कि बावजूद उस कंट्रोल के कपड़े के भाव बढ़ते जाते हैं। गवर्नमेंट रोज कहती है कि हम कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं लेकिन जनता को कपड़ा महंगा मिल रहा है। और इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि अधिकाधिक रुपया सोमानी साहब की पाकेट में चला जा रहा है। हम कैसे समझें कि कंट्रोल हो रहा है। न मालूम यह कंट्रोल किस तरह का है कि कपड़े की कमी होती जा रही है। अभी कहा गया कि कपड़े में कमी कहां हुई है। यह ठीक है कि फाइन कपड़े में कमी नहीं हुई है लेकिन जो मीडियम किस्म का पड़ा है, जिस कि गरीब लोग पहनते हैं उस की कमी हुई है। अधिक वही लोग पहनने वाले हैं। जब तक कंट्रोल होगा तब तक वह लोग नंगे हो जाएंगे। हमारा खयाल है कि जो पूंजीपति वर्ग उसको भी सोचना चाहिये इस तरह रुपया लेकर आखिर वह कब तक कायम रहेगा। आखिर जनता किसी दिन अनुभव करेगी कि किसी के पास कितना रुपया रहना चाहिये। आखिर मरने के बाद तो सबको दो लकड़ियां ही मिलने वाली हैं। क्या पता आज कल के जमाने में कब हवाई जहाज से गिर कर मौत हो जाए। तो जनता के ख्याल को नहीं बिगाड़ना चाहिये। केवल अपना ही ख्याल नहीं रखना होगा जनता का भी ख्याल रखना चाहिये, नहीं तो जलोदर हो जाएगा और पेट फट जाएगा।

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : आप तो श्राप दे रहे हैं।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : नहीं मैं श्राप नहीं दे रहा हूं। मैं तो एक बीमारी का नाम ले रहा हूं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गवर्नमेंट से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि वह ध्यान दे कि जो उसने सन् १९५६ में प्लान बनायी है उसमें हम कहां तक अग्रसर हुए हैं। अब हमने यह नीति बनायी है कि हमारा समाजवादी किस्म का समाज होना चाहिये। हमारे समाज का सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न होना चाहिये। इसका अर्थ यही है कि हम ऐसा समाज बनाना चाहते हैं जिस में गरीब और अमीर का अन्तर कम हो। सब को काम मिले और सब को खाना मिले। आज हालत यह है कि हम देखते हैं कि स्टेशनों पर हजारों आदमी भीख मांगते फिरते हैं। यह हमारे लिए कलंक की बात है। हमको ऐसा उपाय करना चाहिये कि स्टेशनों पर और दूसरी जगहों पर लोग भीख मांगते न दिखाई दें। आज नौजवान लोग भीख मांगते हैं। हमको उनको इकट्ठा करके उनको कोई काम देना चाहिये ताकि वे एक सच्चे नागरिक का सा जीवन बिता सकें। लेकिन उधर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। हमको समाज को समाजवादी ढांचे में ढालने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि बड़ों की तरफ कम ध्यान दें और छोटों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें।

अभी एक कारटून निकला था जिसमें स्वतंत्र पार्टी की तरफ से राजाजी कैपीटलिस्टों से सिर पर हाथ रखे हुए हैं और कह रहे हैं कि हमारी तुमसे हमदर्दी है। हमको मदद करो। उस में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी चन्दा मांगते दिखाई गई है। कांग्रेस भी चन्दा मांगते दिखाई गई है और सोशलिस्ट पार्टी है। जो समाज हम बनाना चाहते हैं वह तभी बन सकता है जब कि देने वाले ज्यादा हों और मांगने वाले कम हों। मगर यहां हालत यह है कि मांगने वाले ज्यादा हैं और देने वाले कम हैं। इस तरह हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते। अगर अगर हम सही मानों में सौशलिस्ट पैटर्न का समाज बनाना चाहते हैं तो हमें गांव वालों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दे कर उनको रोजगार देना चाहिये और गांवों में छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धे खोलने चाहियें। बड़े उद्योगों को चाहे हम न बढ़ा सकें लेकिन

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

गांवों के उद्योगों की तरफ तो हमको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

इसके अलावा हमको यह निश्चित करना चाहिये कि किस चीज का उत्पादन बड़े उद्योग करें और किस चीज का उत्पादन छोटे उद्योगों द्वारा किया जाए । अगर छोटे उद्योगों और बड़े उद्योगों का मुकाबला होगा तो छोटे उद्योग उनके सामने कैसे ठहर सकेंगे । जहां वह एक घंटे में २५ गज कपड़ा बनायेंगे वहां हम उतने ही समय में एक गज बनायेंगे । तो आपको बड़े और छोटे उद्योगों के लिये अलग अलग क्षेत्र ऐसा इन कर देना चाहिये ताकि उनमें मुकाबला न रहे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ इस प्रस्ताव की भावना का स्वागत करते हुए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह मेरे सुझावों पर भी विचार करे ।

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Minister will need about half an hour.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is right.

Mr. Chairman: And ten minutes will have to be allowed to the Mover to reply. And then we can just permit the next Resolution to be moved. The hon. Minister.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am grateful to the hon. Member for having brought this Resolution before the House, because this gives Government an opportunity to review the working of the Industrial Policy Resloution.

The working of a policy and the principles on which it is based have to be judged by the realities of the situation. I was, therefore, very happy to see that most of the hon. Members including the Mover did not find any serious objection to the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956.

The growth of the national economy since India become independent is positive proof of the right working of the policy and the basic correctness of the principles enunciated in this policy.

As the House knows, taking the gross index of industrial production in 1951 as 100, the national cake grew to the extent of 151 points in 1959. The figures of the current year are far more heartening than even the performance of last year. In spite of the acute crisis in foreign exchange that the country has been passing through in the last three years, last year the country registered a rise of 11 points in industrial production from 139·7 points in 1958 which comes to almost 8 per cent of industrial growth. In the current year during the period January to April—I would caution the House that this is not the average of the annual increase, but the monthly index which more or less reflects the trend—we are almost touching 167·9 points. This shows that on the whole the industrial production is rising, if I may say so, in a very satisfactory manner. If we take the gross output of industries in this country, when we started industrialisation in a big way at the beginning of the First Plan, the national income or national product from industrial origin, including electric powers has steadily gone up in the course of the two Plans. The contribution to national income from industrial origin will continue to grow as industrialisation moves forward. I am sure that the House will appreciate that this is a very highly satisfactory phenomenon, even if we compare it with the other sectors of Indian economy during the first two Plans.

Also, in terms of the basic principles of development, one has always to realise that an under-developed country is not only under-developed in resources but also in technical skill and technical functions. If one goes round the country now and examines the new licenses and new industries coming up in the country, I can say without any fear of contradiction that

there is no product, e.g. machine tools, industrial machinery, engineering, chemical, consumer, textile or pharmaceuticals, which today is not qualitatively being manufactured in this country. This is the most significant advance.

In a quantiative manner also, almost all the targets of the Second Five Year Plan for the different industries have been more than fulfilled, and in some cases, had to be revised, once, twice and thrice. I do not know practically of any industry excepting one or two cement or textiles where the targets have not been more than fulfilled, and in some cases, almost 30 to 40 per cent of the industries, we have practically even covered capacities which, even if nothing more is done, would cover several physical targets of production of the Third Five Year Plan. That shows that on the whole the working of the policy from its basic concept of increasing industrial production and of bringing new technology to this under-developed country has fairly succeeded.

Then, there was a point as to what role in the industrial policy was assigned to the private and the public sectors. As far as this Government is concerned, we had several opportunities on the floor of this House and outside to clarify that the Government considers and the country considers both these sectors as of very great importance and complementary to each other; there need not be any hostility on the part of one against the other. Both have very vital roles to play in industrialising this very vast and under-developed country of ours.

The House will be glad to know that in the public sector, when we become free, there was hardly a investment of Rs. 49 crores, as far as the factory industries are concerned. I am only touching the factory industries now, and I am excluding power, just to give a compartive idea to the House as to how the public sector has grown. At the end of the Frist Five Year Plan, from Rs. 49 crores, the investment in the factory industries in the public sector rose to Rs. 109 crores, a rise of Rs. 60 crores. During the Second Plan, this investment in factory industries rose further by Rs. 750 crores, and we are now at Rs. 859 crores as far as the public sector is concerned. As is given in the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan, an investment of Rs. 1,500 odd crores is envisaged in the public sector in the factory industries, bringing the public sector investment from Rs. 49 crores at the time of Independence or the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, within three Plans to about Rs. 2,400 crores.

I am quite sure that the House will fully appreciate that this great and fast and accelerated growth of the public sector from less than Rs. 50 crores at the beginning of the First Plan to almost Rs. 2400 crores by the Third Plan is no mean achievement, an achievement for which every national of this country can take pride.

In the private sector, at the beginning of the First Plan, there was an investment of Rs. 750 crores, as valued by the fixed assets and their written down value. This Rs. 750 crores grew at the end of the Frist Plan to Rs. 1090 crores or almost Rs. 1100 crores, an addition of Rs. 350 crores or so. At the end of the Second Plan, it is estimated to grow to Rs. 1950 crores, or I may round it off and say it will grow to about Rs. 2000 crores. That is from Rs. 750 crores at the beginning of the First Plan, it would be Rs. 2000 crores; at the end of the Second Plan and as can be seen from the draft outline of the Third Plan, it will rise to about Rs. 3160 crores, in Third Plan. That is, beginning from Rs. 750 crores, the end of the Third Five Year Plan will see a national investment in the private sector of about Rs. 3160 crores or roughly Rs. 3200 crores.

So, it is easy to examine how the industrial policy has been properly worked. The emphasis has been given where it was deserved and not because Government were wedded to a particular sector to be expanded. There were so many missing links in this country's national economy; we

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

were short of steel, machine-building, of pharmaceuticals, fertilisers, and short of everything that goes to make the basic economy of every country strong; and in order to strengthen the national economy, Government, as has been rightly pointed out in the Industrial Policy Resolution, had to pay greater attention to investment in the public sector.

While doing this, we have also taken care to see that every encouragement is given to the private sector, because, after all, the four hundred millions of this country have to work and work profitably, not only to contribute to their personal welfare but to the welfare of the community and the nation. I am, therefore, glad to inform the House and I must take another opportunity here to congratulate the private sector of India for their very creditable performance during the First Plan and during the Second Plan in bringing to this country's national economy every form of technology in which we were deficient whether it be textiles or finishing or sugar or any other type of goods such as leather goods or industrial machinery or machine-tools or pharmaceuticals.

Having mentioned these broad figures of investment, I would also like to deal with the aspect of the foreign capital. This is a subject which has been debated upon in the House several times, and I am sorry to say that among my hon. friends opposite, there has not been a proper appreciation of the role of foreign capital in an under-developed country. This country is strong enough to resist any political pressure. We have received no aid which has any strings, from any foreign country, whether from the West or from the East or from the north or from the south. We are strong enough to stand on our own legs, and yet, no country, including the countries which only boast of controlled or totalitarian economy can rise to-day in the modern world, having missed the chance of history for 200 years of industrial revolution without the assistance of those countries which have had the benefit of the earlier industrial revolution. The technology has to be borrowed. Technology has no frontier; it has no frontier, political, geographic, racial or of any type of caste and creed. This country welcomes with an open mind and with open doors, as Mahatma Gandhi has said, that the wind of all the world should blow, and we should not stuff our house, and even if the wind is powerful, we shall bend and not break. That is the policy according to which we have welcomed foreign collaboration from every country. This is a unique country, if I may say so, where every country of the world is collaborating, whether it be the Soviet Union, or USA or Germany or Poland or UK or France or Japan. Every country which has to give some contribution to the technological development of this country has been heartily welcomed by us, within the four corners of the industrial policy.

It will be incorrect to say—and I might here clarify the misunderstanding about the cement industry, to which both Shri Tangamani and Shri Somani referred—that it was not a question of borrowing a technical know-how for the cement plant or for Mr. Sarangapani Mudaliar in Mysore; it was only a small participation of Rs. 25 lakhs to cover a portion of foreign exchange for which we allowed a very nominal participation. Maybe, in a plant of about Rs. 2 to 3 crores, the foreign investment from Messrs. Kaisers in that plant will be about Rs. 25 lakhs. It is true that in a technology in which we are advanced, we hardly allow any foreign participation. But there are many other technologies in which we are deficient, and it is very necessary, as emphasised by my hon. freinds Shri A. C. Guha and Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, that we welcome all this technical know-how in order to improve, and in order to learn from the world what they have gathered

within about 200 years, and this could be absolutely indispensable for any country. If we have to industrialise our country in a generation of 30 years, if we have to make good what we have lost in the last 200 years, we shall have to borrow from wherever we can, without sacrificing any of our principles.

The question then comes to what the volume of this participation is. The argument is every time being thrown at our face about the foreign parties or the foreign capital playing a vital role in Indian political, social and economic life. I may give a few figures for the information of the House. We in the Government and in the Ministry are not at all satisfied with the flow of foreign capital. It has been estimated that in the Second Plan, we wanted about Rs. 200 crores, both by way of investment and direct loans to private parties, of foreign capital. From the figures that we have so far got, I do not think more than Rs. 150 crores have been secured—may be a litle less by Rs. 10 crores. Therefore, even as against our modest estimate in a gigantic plan of about Rs. 6,500 to 7,000 crores in which hardly Rs. 200 crores were to be received from foreign participation and foreign capital, we have received less than Rs. 150 crores.

In the Third Plan, as the House must have observed, out of a national investment of Rs. 10,200 crores, Rs. 300 crores have been assigned to foreign capital both by way of investment and direct loan to private industry. This, as the House can see, is less than 3 per cent. Therefore, neither in volume nor in its effect nor in the conditions that we accept has foreign capital ever become burdensome or irritant to this country's economy. We welcome assistance and cooperation. We welcome capital from all parts of the world, from the East European countries or from the western democratic countries or from the United States. We welcome foreign friends as colleagues and comrades and as equals and we never have given any discriminatory treatment, either inferior or superior, to foreign capital as compared to Indian capital. Once more, therefore, I take this opportunity of welcoming all foreign technical collaboration and foreign financial participation in order to industrialise this great country of ours and to lift it from the stage of under-development to an optimum size of economic growth.

There was also another point made about the burden that the royalty payments, profits and interest on this foreign capital cost on the Indian economy. There also there are some few telling figures which go to show that they play a very insignificant part in the national economy. In the year 1955, of the total profits of foreign business which were distributed were of the order of Rs. 28 crores, in 1956 the figure was Rs. 27 crores, in 1957 Rs. 25 crores and in 1958 Rs. 25 crores. The distributed profits as compared to investment worked out to about 7 to 7.8 per cent. in 1958. As the House can see, out of a gross domestic product of more than Rs. 11,000 crores in 1958, if foreign exchange repatriation on account of payment of interest, royalty, income, dividend and all the profits is less than Rs. 25 crores per year what an insignificant role does it play, or is going to play, in the national economy?

Therefore, it is very necessary to clear up this misconception before the House so that the proper climate is created to welcome foreign capital, of which we are in dire need in terms of technological development and financial participation to overcome certain difficulties of foreign exchange. I can assure the House that no foreign capital is being allowed except within the broad framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution. We have always preferred majority participation of Indian capital. But there are processes, there are industries where the technical collaborator or the

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

foreign financial participant wants control of the industry for some years by 55, 60 or 70 or more percentage participation; without that he is not sure that he would be able to come up to the international standards of quality and management to which he is accustomed and his factory is accustomed. In such cases, we do allow it; the policy clearly enunciates that consideration on merits of foreign proposals is fully allowed to Government in the implementation of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

The question came up as to the growth of industries in this country. It is true that right from the inception of the First Five Year Plan we were wedded to a policy of mixed economy and co-existence of the different forms of technology. Therefore, sometimes many economists of the orthodox school think that it is something strange that Ambar Charkha should be supported by a Government which is putting up a Bhilai steel plant or a Rourkela steel plant. As far as I can see, and as the House fully knows, if anybody examines the economic history of the world, economic development everywhere has been brought about by technological displacement of functions of social growth. As the society grows, inferior technology is given up, more employment is provided and inferior technology gives places to superior technology. That is exactly what we are doing here. It is neither fad nor fanaticism nor dogma nor doctrine with us when we support these varied forms of technology at one and the same time. In each of the small industries, we are trying to mechanise as much as we can. We do not want an inferior instrument in the hands of the community so that they may earn only a wage which is less than the subsistence wage or which is not a living wage. So everytime we have advanced. From the traditional charka, we went to the Ambar charkha. In the handlooms, we thought of putting in more mechanised types of tools, in *patwas*, so that the handloom could become more efficient. Similarly, in every small scale industry, we are trying to bring about more and more mechanised productivity so that the person who is behind the machine may have a better return and better wage.

Then the question was raised that we were not paying adequate attention to the small scale industry. Here I must express my senior colleague's feeling as well as of mine, that we certainly do consider the provision totally inadequate. The sum of Rs. 250 crores in the Third Plan as compared to about Rs. 180 crores in the Second, though mathematically or arithmetically is certainly a little less than 50 per cent. higher—even though in the Second Plan the provision was originally Rs. 200 crores, it was later cut down to Rs. 180 crores, and we spent more than Rs. 190 crores—is totally inadequate; but we do believe that with the blessings of the House and, as mentioned in the Draft Outline, with the expression of the public feeling and opinion which the Planning Commission is going to sound we can confidently expect that some substantial rise will take place so that this very important sector which is a good instrument even in removing regional backwardness, which is a good instrument for taking technology to the hearth and home of the villager will be enabled to have a larger provision.

As regards removing regional backwardness, about which various suggestions were made, what I wanted to urge was that we have recently also appointed a Committee of the Small Scale Industries Board to give us more suggestions as to what type of attractions we can provide for establishing some of the industries in the backward regions. I hope that perhaps some valuable suggestions would be forthcoming. But I must caution the House that this a very very long-

term problem. As a matter of fact, as could be seen from the speech of my hon. friend, Shri A. C. Guha, it is very clear that excepting a few cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kanpur, Delhi, Madras and Coimbatore etc. we cannot say that any part of India is really satisfactorily industrialised. We are a highly under-developed country and in terms of industrial and *per capita* production, perhaps India is very much lower than any other part of the world. Therefore, this is a long-term problem. We cannot, in a democratic country like ours, compel a man to go to a particular village or a particular district. Even as between district and district or within a district, several times there are tensions. Even as between one village and another, this happens.

Recently we had an example in Hatia in Ranchi. Because a project was supposed to be located at one village and because of technical reasons it had to be shifted slightly one mile away, there was a satyagraha by people who asked, 'why do you shift the site from here?' This is only indicative of the very great feeling in the people or the felt need of the people for greater and greater economic development. We welcome this feeling but it has to be harnessed to make the country strong; it should not be turned into an economic divide where the whole of the economy is weakened when all the strength that it has is required for improving the national economy. These regional and local tensions have got to be minimised as we have to preserve and strengthen our national unity.

Therefore, subject to these broad natural restrictions, we have a deliberate policy of licensing more and more private industries in backward regions. As a matter of fact, in the case of the textile industry in the Second Plan, we did not allow expansion of textiles in those States where the textile industry is well grown. As regards sugar factories, we deliberately try to give preference to areas where there are less number of sugar factories. In the case of re-rolling mills also, we are concentrating on areas where there are less of such mills; most of the licences have been given to these areas.

These are only indicative trends. These trends are not adequate to remove regional backwardness and the disparity between different areas of this vast country. It requires all the patience of the House and more and more resourcefulness on the part of the policymakers to remove this backwardness. The only solution seems to me to be more and more production, greater and greater industrial development and faster and faster rate of economic growth.

Then there was a point made about the concentration of economic power resulting from the implementation of the economic policy. Here I may submit that though it may be partly true in some cases, it is not at all correct to say that this is the general position if you see the number of new entrepreneurs and the number of new licences given to entirely new parties. I personally know of many individual cases where as against one traditional licence holder, almost 20 newcomers have come forward and have been licensed for different schemes. I am amazed at the number of young men coming to the Ministry and to the Government in various sectors wanting to develop new industries. If a proper analysis is made, not in terms of money aggregates but in terms of new units, the House will certainly feel that there is a great trend towards new industries and the development of a new entrepreneur class is taking place in the country.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Let us have the figures.

Shri Manubhai Shah: If we give the figures somebody may make another analysis and point out another thing. If you see the broad vista of these licences and if you see what are the

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

parties to whom these licences have been granted, if a sample survey is taken of it at least, I am sure the hon. Member who questioned this, if he has an open mind, will find that a large number of newcomers are coming up to establish new industries. That is the experience I can say from what I have seen wherever I have toured and visited the constituencies.

Then the question came up about the Bokharo plant. I should not let that idea go un-replied that Bokaro is going to the private sector. Bokaro Steel Plant has been mentioned in the Third Plan as one to be developed by the public sector. And that is the final decision of the Government. Anything else which is coming in steel and which has been sometimes announced by various leaders of public opinion is an additional steel plant if at all it came up. But, as far as Bokaro is concerned, we have developed it in the last 5 years and we hope to partially furnish it with some of the machinery—of course, that will not be very sizeable—produced in the Ranchi project. And, in the Fourth Plan we hope that the Ranchi project will place at the disposal of the country a large stock of industrial machinery which go to establish future steel plants.

The last point.....

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): Is there any possibility of a fifth steel plant coming in the private sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No possibility can be ruled out in a big country like ours. We want more and more steel and if good proposals come up they will certainly be considered on merits.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Policy Resolution prohibits it.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not the point. Always the House can be taken into confidence or any type of scheme can be considered. We have so far no scheme. I wanted to clarify the Bokaro Plant question lest there be any misunderstanding that Bokaro —as mentioned by my hon. friend— is likely to go to the private sector. It is not likely to go to the private sector and it is going to be in the public sector.

The last point I wanted to make was on the trend of our industrial development to which no hon. Member really referred. It is really the basic test of industrial policy to see what is the trend of our industrial development. I gave to the House our industrial production indices as about 167 to 168. In the field of machine tools, which is the mother of all industries—because these are machines which produce all other machines and therefore it is called the mother of industries—we have touched, in the last year 890 points. That is, compared to the other sectors of national industry, this particular sector which is basic, has developed 9 times or 8 times more than the other sectors. This is a very creditable achievement and shows the trend of policy.

Now, let us take the industrial machinery. Some hon. Member—I think it was Shri Tangamani—said that we cannot make any machines. I am sorry to say that his information is totally incorrect. We are manufacturing now sizeable quantities of all types of machinery. And, if I may tell the House, in 1955 the production of industrial machinery was less than Rs. 10 crores and in the current year, we are running at Rs. 120 crores of all types of industrial machinery per year. And, we hope, as mentioned in the Third Five Year Plan outline, that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, we shall be making machinery about Rs. 280 crores—I have mentioned all industrial machinery—or may be a little more which will be about 80 per cent of the requirements of the industrial machinery of the country at the end of the Third Plan.

Therefore, in all fields of machinery, in all fields of machine tools, in the field of engineering industries and

basic chemical industries, the Industrial Policy has tended to give the greatest importance to the basic industries. I hope that after that clarification of mine my hon. friend will not like to press his Resolution but on the contrary, support the industrial policy and its execution as being carried out by the Government so far.

Shri Tangamani: Madam Chairman, I had listened with interest to what the hon. Minister had to say. I raised 4 or 5 points. The point about industrial relations has not been referred to at all by him. Regarding the small-scale industries he has himself admitted that the progress so far is not satisfactory. And the third point about the regional disparity also he had to admit that the regional disparity has only increased. So, taking these three points, on the basis of his own admission, the implementation of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 has not been very successful.

I will now come to the two main points to which the hon. Minister also made some pointed reference and which many hon. Members also referred to. One hon. Member said that when we could have collaboration with foreign governments, how is it that you object to collaboration with foreign private capital. In my Resolution I have made it perfectly clear—the difference between foreign private capital and foreign capital. Regarding foreign private capital the hon. Minister said that we have only increased it by Rs. 150 crores, during the Second Plan and in the Third Plan it will be about Rs. 300 crores. What he has failed to tell us is that in 1948 the foreign investment in this country was only Rs. 250 crores and now by the end of the Third Plan it is going to be Rs. 900 crores. Does he think it is a healthy sign?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Reserve Bank gives it at Rs. 570 crores, as foreign investment. (*Interruption*)

Shri Tangamani: Rs. 250 crores in 1947 and again under the Second Plan it will be about Rs. 600 crores and by the end of the Third Plan it will be about Rs. 900 crores.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Including Russia.

Shri Tangamani: But the difference I would like to mention is this. If it is loan from foreign countries then, at least, we will be able to repay it. But, once there is foreign investment, there is this difference. There is absolutely no limit of time or amount of money which has to be paid for that investment. It is more or less a perpetual liability, it is like a noose round our necks. The Plantation Enquiry Committee also pointed out that where this foreign capital is invested the value has appreciated. They have also stated that in the year 1953 the invested capital has appreciated by nearly Rs. 43 crores. So the amount of interest and other things which they take will be on the appreciated value. So, permanently, our economy will be tied up with the foreign private capitalist economy. I think one of the previous speakers rightly pointed out that as a result of this development we are not building a socialist economy but we are only building another type of capitalist economy.

Linked with this policy is the question of our attitude to Schedule A and Schedule B. The hon. Minister told the House that although Schedule A is exclusively for the State sector and Schedule B for the sector which is going to be a progressively State sector, it does not make much difference. Schedule A can also go into the private sector and Schedule B can start with the private sector. If that is the approach, then, I am afraid that it is a wrong understanding of the Policy Resolution.

What I wanted to point out is this. Where we wanted the Government to take up the full responsibility and ultimately take it on to the public sector, we are giving complete freedom to the private sector to invite foreign private capital. I have given instances.

[Shri Tangamani]

The hon. Minister was telling us about our production having increased. The increase in capacity and production of high priority industries like steel, heavy engineering, cement and aluminium has fallen short of the target, as he himself knows. These targets which we had fixed for the end of the Second Plan were not going to be reached before the second or the third year of the Third Plan. The low priority industries like rayon, on the other hand have expanded very rapidly. That is how the industrial development has happened. One of the speakers had agreed that in industries where we have developed, there should be absolutely no question of inviting foreign capital. I do not want to read the list but I would request the hon. Minister to refer to the 103 industries which are mentioned in the two statements laid on the Table of the House by Shri Morarji Desai. Let him convince himself whether some of the industries there are to be built up only with foreign collaboration. These are all industries where we can develop on our own. That certainly was not the purpose of inviting foreign capital. I mentioned about the cement industry. The hon. Minister seems to think that to allow this Rs. 25 lakhs for a different purpose altogether will be a welcome thing. Probably in textiles and in sugar we will be going in for foreign participation. Perhaps they are anxious that for even these consumer industries we must now go to the help of the foreign interests.

I did raise the question of the development of the export market. Our export possibilities are also restricted as a result of the foreign collaboration. I mentioned one or two instances and he knows how far we are restricted in the case of the TI cycles. Can we export TI cycles?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes; we have got the agreement amended. That was a legacy of the past.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): What about Sen Raleigh?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are discussing about it. That was an agreement entered into long before this Industrial Policy Resolution came into being.

Shri Nagi Reddy: What about telephones? Every agreement has got a lacuna. Please go into them or give them to us.

Shri Tangamani: I will be grateful if, on some other occasion, he is pleased to tell us the cases where we are collaborating with foreign interests and there are such restrictive clauses which prevent us from exporting our goods to other countries or using the know-how to build our own industry in this country.

Although some hon. Members expressed a view that this review would not be of much use at this juncture, what I would like to point out is this. At the beginning of the Second Plan, we came forward with an Industrial Policy Resolution that clearly laid down that monopoly should be prevented and inequalities in income should be removed and that public sector should be developed. It also laid down that although there may be such industries in the private sector which we are starting for the first time in the public sector, they should be started more and more in the public sector, the implication being that at the same time those industries which are now in the private sector would be nationalised at some stage or the other. This is the implication of Schedule (b). Now, the hon. Minister says that whether they are in Schedule (a) or (b) both must be encouraged in the private sector. If that is the experience that we have gained after four years of the Second Plan, it is a very serious matter and that is why a review is absolutely necessary so that at least the direction of the good points in that Resolution might be followed when we formulate our policy and discuss it in relation to the Third Plan. In respect of mining also, though the adjoining

areas could be taken up in the private sector, we find that more and more facilities are given to the private sector now.

I would once again thank the many hon. Members who have participated and focussed attention on the many pressing issues and reiterate that it is necessary that a review as demanded in this Resolution is called for and I submit that it may be accepted.

Mr. Chairman: I will put the amendments—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 3 were put and negatived.

16.56 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Speaker: I will now put Shri Tangamani's Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Committee consisting of 30 Members of both Houses of Parliament to review the working of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and to suggest changes in the policy and its implementation in the light of the necessity for rapid industrialisation of the country and to prevent the inroads into our national economy of foreign private capital in collaboration with Indian interests or otherwise."

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 21: Noes 83

[17 hrs.

Division No. 1]

AYES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Ren
Elias, Shri Muhammed
Gaikwad, Shri B. K.
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Halder, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Kodiyan, Shri
Kunhan, Shri
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamoni
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati
Punnoose, Shri
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Tangamani Shri

NOES

Achar, Shri
Achint Ram, Lala
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Arumugham, Shri S. R.
Basappa, Shri
Bhattacharrya, Shri C. K.
Bholi Sardar, Shri
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri
Brajeswar Prasad, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Choudhry, Shri C. L.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dindod, Shri
Eacharan, Shri V.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gandhi, Shri M. M.
Ghosh, Shri M. K.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hanada, Shri Subodh
Jena, Shri K. C.
Jinachandran, Shri
Kalika Singh, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khimji, Shri
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Manaen, Shri
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mumisamy, Shri N. R.
Murty, Shri M. S.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Narayanasamy, Shri R.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Negi, Shri Nek Ram
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Palaniyandy, Shri
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Patel, Sushri Maniben
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Rane, Shri
Rangarao, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddy, Shri Rami
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rup Narain, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Sambandam, Shri
Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh
Satish Chandra, Shri
Selku, Shri
Shankar Deo, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Somani, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Uike, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Vedakumari, Kumari M.

The motion was negatived

17 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: CEILING ON INCOME

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that in order to remove the existing disparity in income and wealth in the country, steps be taken to fix ceiling on the income of an individual."

जहां तक इस रेजोलूशन का ताल्लुक है इस बात को आप महसूस करेंगे कि यह बहुत अहम है क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा करने से कई पहलुओं से देश को फायदा पहुंचेगा। सब से पहले सवाल यह है कि जहां तक आमदनी का सवाल है इस के मुताल्लिक मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यह रेजोलूशन हमारी जो मौजूदा पालिसी है उसके अनुरूप है और उसी डाइरेक्शन में है। सैकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान के जो चार सब से अहम औबजैक्टिव्स हैं उन में से एक मकसद यह भी है।

"One of the four principal objectives of the Second Five Year Plan is..."

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue on the next day. We shall now go to the next business.

17-01 hrs.

*DISCUSSION RE: RISE IN PRICE OF CLOTH

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the Half-an-hour Discussion. Hon. Members are aware that the hon. Minister will have 10 to 15 minutes, the mover will have ten minutes and other hon. Members who have given notice will each be allowed to put a question.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all concerned about the rise in the price of cloth, especially the mill-made cloth which is used by 90 per cent of our people. Yesterday, the hon. Minister for Commerce gave the various reasons for this rise. He said that one of the main reasons for this rise is the policy followed by our Finance Minister. In 1956 when he imposed a heavy excise duty on the mill-made cloth it caused many mills to close their shifts. As many as 35 mills closed totally. What happened that our production of cloth went down. The stock which stood at about six lakh bales went down to three lakh bales. The second reason which the hon. Minister gave was the low crop of cotton. We had a crop of 37 lakh bales this year as against 48 lakh bales in the preceding year— a drop of 25 per cent. We were expecting a crop of 55 to 56 lakh bales according to our calculations in the Second Five Year Plan. But, as you know, it depends on nature. The crop went down to 37 lakh bales. The result is, our stocks which were about 20 lakh bales on 1st September 1959 will come to about 12 lakh bales on 1st September 1960. That is to say, there will be a drop of 40 per cent in our raw cotton stock also.

About two or three days ago the Commerce and Industry Ministry announced import of about six lakh bales of cotton. That will help to bring down the prices to a certain extent. It would have been better, I think, if they had announced this earlier when they thought that the crop would be as low as 37 or 40 lakh bales. That would have given more confidence to the mills and the traders and the price of cotton which is now Rs. 820 per candy would not have been so high. Anyhow, they have made the announcement now and this will definitely bring down the price of cloth. It appears the mills also have said that they are thinking of reducing the prices by 5 per cent or so.

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*Half-an-Hour Discussion originally allowed was converted by the Speaker into a Discussion on Matter of Urgent Public Importance'. *See* Col. 1257.

The third reason is the Wage Board. It is said that the Wage Board has caused the mills to pay Rs. 14 crores more per year and that has also resulted in the rise in the price of cloth. I am told that in Bombay and Ahmedabad they pay as much as Rs. 150, including incentives, to a labourer, which I think even an I.A. or B.A. do not get these days. I do not grudge that amount being paid, but the point that I want to stress is that there is no co-operation on the part of the workers in respect of more work. They adopt strikes, go-slow policy and so on.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): In Ahmedabad?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Closures are also there.

Shri **Rameshwar Tantia:** We have seen what happens when there is a strike. It results in a big loss to the country as well as to the industry. Something should be done to ban these strikes. That will give us more incentive to produce and our production will increase. The workers should not be allowed to go on strike or go-slow. Something should be done by which for the wages they take the workers will give honest work.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: If the managements close down?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We represent one interest, other hon. Members represent other interests.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He represents all interests.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: If we have a break-up of the rise in cost we find that 50 per cent of the total rise goes to raw cotton and 25 to 30 per cent to wages. The two main reasons for the rise in price are: less stock of cloth because the mills closed their third shifts and rise in wages. Of course, I admit that in the case of some mills there is the question of profits also. If the Government tries to bring in a check on those mills, the result is that the marginal mills are affected and they are forced to close down. That again will result in less production and rise in the price of cloth.

Out of the 35 mills which were closed, I think 25 are still closed. Most of the mills which have closed their third shifts have not yet started them. I would like to suggest some ways how we can make the cloth prices normal. Firstly, cotton imports should be on a safe scale so that there will be confidence on the part of the mills as well as traders. Another thing is rationalisation of labour. That should be allowed liberally in respect of those mills which have put in new machinery. The third thing is, those mills which have been closed down on account of uneconomic machinery or lack of funds should be given notice that they should start within two to three months failing which the State Government concerned should take them over and run them. If they are so bad that they could not be taken over and run economically, they should be declared as scrap as has been done in the case of two mills. New licences should be issued in place of such mills so that new mills can come into being.

The conditions were not so bad three or four months back. Even at that time State Government had to run three mills, two in Rajasthan and one in Bombay. Even now some of the mills have got a big debit balance, and it will take them probably years to recover that debit balance. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take such steps to see that these 30 or 35 mills—I do not remember the exact number—which remain closed are given notice to the effect that they should start within three months. If they cannot be started, the Government should see whether they can work these mills or they should issue new licences to new mills in the place of these old mills.

My last suggestion is that these mills which have closed their third shift should be asked to run their

[Shri Rameshwar Tantia]

third shift in a reasonable time. A reasonable time should be given to them to enable them to re-start their extra shift. Once the confidence is built and restored, I do not think there is any reason why cloth prices will go high. We want more cloth and we can produce it as soon as we get ample cotton. Our mills have the capacity to produce more cloth and we must have more cloth, and when we have more cloth I think cloth prices can become normal.

Mr. Speaker: How many hon. Members want to speak, or put questions?

Several Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: There are as many as nine or ten Members standing.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): I have also given my name in the notice for raising this discussion. So, I should also get an opportunity to speak. At least five minutes may be given for each hon. Member. This is a half-an-hour discussion on three questions together.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Representation should be given to all groups.

Mr. Speaker: Then we will have to exceed half an hour. Inasmuch as this is an important subject, I shall convert this discussion for half-an-hour into a discussion for two hours. Today we will have a full hour, till 6 O'clock, and the discussion will be continued on Monday if necessary. We will have one more hour for this discussion on Monday. Everything that has to be said should be said—availability of cotton, cloth, prices, closure and non-closure, strikes and lock-out and every other thing. Hon. Members will have ample opportunity for material to oppose also!

Shri Somani (Dausa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that you have extended the time for this discussion to two hours which will enable the Members to put forward their views and suggestions with regard to the problem of cloth prices which is exercising the minds of so many hon. Members inside this House and also of the public in the country. So far as the problems of the textile industry are concerned, it is a very long story, and even in the extended period it will not be possible to do full justice to the various problems which the textile industry has faced especially during the post-Independence period. I would, therefore, like to confine myself to the immediate issue of cloth prices in both its aspects—the short-term as well as the long term aspect—so that a similar problem may not arise in future.

My first submission is that the rise in cloth prices is neither general nor uniform in character. Hon. Members should know that so far as cloth prices in respect of fine and superfine varieties are concerned there has been no rise whatsoever, and indeed, the prices of certain superfine varieties have declined recently. Therefore, when we are discussing the question of rise in cloth prices, let us be clear in our minds that the rise is restricted to certain varieties of coarse and lower medium counts due to reasons over which the industry has had no control.

If I may recall, the representatives of the industry had an opportunity to discuss this question as early as January this year with the then Textile Commissioner, and the industry had definitely indicated their apprehensions that in case adequate supplies of suitable cotton could not be made available there was the possibility of shortage of certain varieties of cloth, and then certain measures were discussed. While I realise that adequate imports of cotton have been made, the fact remains that adequate quantity of cotton of suitable varieties for the manufacture of coarse and lower medium counts has not been forthcoming. Even regarding the latest

announcement of the import of six lakh bales under PL 480 and under other import schemes, which the Government have made, the question which is really very relevant and important is that the Government have still not decided about the manner of allotment which will be followed in the import of this cotton. The mere announcement of the import policy is not adequate. What is required is the imports should start. Government should allow the trade to have these imports. Whether the allotments are to be linked with the export incentive scheme or to be adjusted in any other manner has to be decided in due course. Even from the point of view of meeting this difficult situation of shortage, this import of cotton should be arranged as promptly as possible. Whatever the formalities of allotment according to certain formulae, that may not come in the way of the availability of this cotton to the industry as soon as possible.

So far as the present issue of cloth prices in the immediate future is concerned, as I said, this has been absolutely due to factors over which the industry had no control. If there would have been adequate supply of that kind of cotton, the situation would not have arisen. There would have been no such situation which we are discussing today.

The question, however, remains about the long-term policy of the Government. I would not like to go into details. A working group had gone into the various problems of the textile industry. I hope the Ministry must have already got the report of that working group. It would be desirable for the Ministry to take immediate action if certain additional spindles are to be licensed or additional looms, either automatic or otherwise have to be allowed to the industry. Quick action has to be taken to ensure that we are not faced with a similar situation in future.

I may draw the attention of hon. Members to the fact that the representatives of the industry have assured the Minister at the last meeting of the Consultative Board about their utmost co operation in taking all possible steps to ensure that cloth is available to the consumers at reasonable prices. The committee of the Cotton Mills Federation is meeting in Bombay on the 11th and I have no doubt that the representatives of the industry will further discuss and see how far they can take effective measures in consultation with the Government to meet the needs of the immediate situation. To the extent that the industry can do anything to make available those varieties which are in short supply, I would like to take this opportunity to assure hon. Members that the industry will not be lacking in taking such steps which Government think are necessary to be taken on the part of the industry, to make cloth supplies available.

The main question remains about the problem of the industry. As Shri Tantia has pointed out, the industry has suffered a lot during the last 2½ years. That is a history which is well-known. A number of units closed; the prices touched the most uneconomic level and nobody at that stage bothered about the way in which the industry's economic working was adversely affected due to various reasons. In the background of that critical period through which the industry has passed, it will be realistic to assess the prospects of the industry in this background of the immediate problems with which we are faced and it is necessary that the Government should take certain measures for the modernisation of a number of units which are suffering due to old plant and machinery and at the same time, consider the availability of automatic looms to reduce the cost of manufacture and various other suggestions which have been made in the report of the working group.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Are we not side-tracking the issue? Are we discussing the textile industry

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

as a whole or are we confined to the recent rise in cloth prices?

Shri Somani: The whole thing is interlinked.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Have prices risen all on a sudden because of the circumstances my hon. friend is narrating?

Mr. Speaker: All relevant factors may be brought in here. I have extended a half-hour discussion into a two-hour discussion.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Even if it is two hours, the question should be why prices have shot up now at the present moment.

Shri Somani: The reason is quite simple and obvious, *viz.*, supply of adequate quantity of cotton of a suitable nature has not been forthcoming. Therefore, the production of those varieties has suffered and to the extent the supply has been shorter to the demand during this period there has been a rise in prices. Then, this is the marketing season for certain varieties. Unfortunately, the varieties which are manufactured out of that cotton, that is, coarse and medium varieties, are at present in seasonal demand. On the one side, the production has declined of these varieties due to non-availability of sufficient quantity of cotton; on the other hand, there is a great demand for cloth made out of those varieties.

17.21 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

The rise in the price of cotton during the last few months is of the order of Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per candy. Although the ceilings are there everybody knows that the industry has to pay higher price than the ceiling price for their requirement of cotton. Thus, it is very difficult to assess in terms of money, because the mills had to pay much more than the ceiling price. So, on the one hand there is an increase in price of cotton. On the other hand, the Wage Board has increased their burden further. If you allow for these two factors then you can find out what has been the further percentage of rise. I do admit that even after we allow for this increased cotton price and the burden of the increased wage bill, there is slightly additional increase in the price of these varieties—it may be 5 to 10 per cent—but nothing more of a very serious nature. Some increase was inevitable if the mills had to work economically because they had to pay such higher prices for their requirements of cotton and because of the award of the Wage Board. They have placed such a heavy burden on the textile industry. To that extent there was no escape from the increase in prices. Over and above that, the rise in price was due to the seasonal demand and due to the fact that the production of these varieties was less than the demand. Naturally, this resulted in certain diversion of production and the price went up. What I am submitting is that the rise is neither general nor uniform to all varieties.

I would not like to go into the longer aspect of the problem at great length. I would submit that it is very essential if the price-line of cloth is to be held during the Third Plan then certain decisions have to be taken by the Government both in regard to the size of the cloth production and in regard to the necessary licences for the installation of additional plant and machinery. The other important matter is about the modernisation of the old units which alone will enable them to keep running at economic prices. So, I do hope that the Government at the time they are seriously seized of this immediate problem of holding the prices of certain varieties, will also go into the problem from its long-term point of view so that we may

not have to face such a difficult situation again.

So far as cotton is concerned, I am glad that Government have arranged adequate quantity of imports. But it is very necessary that this import should be allowed to take place immediately and it should not be allowed to be held over for certain formalities in which case we may not get the cotton in proper time.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How long are we going to sit?

Mr. Chairman: Till 6 O'Clock.

Shri Nagi Reddy: We are discussing a very important matter of very great consequence to the common man in the country, and from the two speeches that I have heard just now from the representatives of India's manufacturers and financiers I am afraid this problem will have to receive much more immediate attention of the Government than what I thought it should before I heard them, since I am sure they are not in a mood to co-operate with the Government in the name of patriotism or otherwise which they are flourishing at us so easily and so openly quite a number of times, to reduce the prices in the name of the existing industrial conditions, reduction in cotton production and so on. Naturally, therefore, they say, the price of cloth has increased and they are helpless. Now, what exactly is the situation? Is it in the manner in which they have placed their case before this House? Let me give one factor first, namely, the question of the rise in wages due to the recommendations of the Wage Board. So, may I ask the textile magnates whether this is the reason why the index for mill-made cloth rose from 113·8 in May, 1959 to 123·2 in December, 1959? This is a rise of something like 10 per cent. Where was the Wage Board then? Therefore to talk of the Wage Board which has come now and of the rise in wages which has come much later, after the Wage Board's recommendations, when we are talking of the rise in prices of cloth which is so phenomenal, unpatriotic and damaging to the country's economy is to divert the attention of the people who, they think, are not in the know of facts.

There has again been a rise in 1960. By the end of May it has further risen from 123 to almost 129. Therefore this phenomenon of a continuous rise in the price of cotton cloth produced by the mills is not something which has sprung up on the nation as a surprise. It is a calculated move of the financiers of the country probably to mop up the excess money that has got into the hands and pockets of the people for greater investment tomorrow in productive units so as to increase the production of the country as a whole. It looks to me as a great patriotic move! Then, why should we oppose such a great patriotic gesture from the financiers who are doing nothing at all except mopping up certain extra money which has got into the hands of the people and which will be spent? It is only that which is being mopped up for greater production by accumulation of capital to be put to industrial use! It is something surprising. Then they say that there has not been enough cotton and therefore the prices have risen, that there has not been enough cotton and therefore the production has gone down. I would like to know if this also is a fact. We are told that the mill consumption of Indian cotton during January—April, 1960 was 14,73,000 bales which was less by only 79,000 bales. That means there was a decline of only 5 per cent. as against a fall of 31 per cent. in the output of coarse cloth at that time. That is the fact. Therefore there must be some other reason behind the reduction in the production of cloth. The reduction in the production of cloth has not been to the same extent as has been the reduction in the production of cotton or in the way in which the mills have received cotton.

[Shri Nagi Reddy]

Therefore I would request the Government to go into this matter a little more seriously than they have done in giving us this answer which is something fantastic and which I did not expect from a Government. From what they say it looks as though the Government is speaking in the terms of the mill magnates. It says:

> "Various factors have contributed to the rise in prices—increase in prices of cotton and wages for textile workers...."

and, of course, one truth has been put in the end—

> ".....and speculative activity.....".

That is the only truth. That is the only reason for the rise in price.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The whole truth has been stated.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The whole truth has been put in such a way that it has been put in the midst of untruth.

During the nine months from September, 1959 to May, 1960 the consumption of domestic cotton has been 3·39 million bales. That means that it has been less by one lakh bales. We must know whether actually this sector which is called the national sector of Indian industry is capable of behaving in a nationalist way at all. Government has given them innumerable number of concessions. We are hearing the talk of excise duty which was put on them some three or four years back. They have probably forgotten that it has been removed under their pressure—even though the common man has not got any benefit thereby, because no price reduction has taken place even though Government has given them reduction in the excise duty. These are the facts.

Then, it is the price of medium and coarse cloth that has naturally gone up by about fifty per cent. If the price of cotton has increased, if the production of cotton has not been such as it should be, I would ask how and why has the price of handloom cloth not risen to the extent that the price of the mill-made cloth has. The price of handloom cloth has increased only by one per cent.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): Even though the price of yarn has gone up.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Thank you.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Yes, even though the price of yarn has gone up. But the price of mill-made cloth has gone up by fifty per cent. What for?

Of course, there was a reason which was given in the course of the questions and answers. For the simple reason that the poor handloom worker is incapable of withholding from selling. He cannot wait for six months before he gets his cloth sold and collect the money. Within those six months he will die. But here is an industry which is capable of waiting for its return and, with a capacity which no other has, it can loot the country. These people have begun to do it, because they have the capacity to make people purchase at the rates at which they are purchasing.

I would like to know as to what exactly the Government wants to do in this very dangerous situation. (*An Hon. Member:* Keep quiet!) Of course, the import proposal is there, and the mill magnates have won the battle to see that the imports are increased, even when the foreign exchange situation is very dangerous. They are not very particular that, during a very difficult situation in the country when cotton production has unfortunately not been up to the mark, they should help the country's development by giving the people, at proper rates, the cloth that is avail-

able, so that for one year we can somehow or other fill up the gap and then, God helping and our progress in the Plans also taking their due course, we might have a better production in cotton the next year. That should have been the attitude of any patriotic mill-owner, namely to see that somehow or other the country passes over this critical period and to come forward to help it. Instead, there has been a hue and cry for the import of cotton, and naturally the Government has immediately come forward to say that this demand is accepted. And because this demand has been accepted now, we will have to wait till the cotton comes for them to produce it into cloth and then put it in the market for the prices to come down. That naturally is the argument. This is a very dangerous situation.

I would appeal to the Government to take strong measures so far as these prices are concerned. Government, which is capable of coming forward with an Ordinance at a time when the workers wanted a little more wages because the prices have gone up, should also come forward, probably with greater vigour and capacity, to sit tight on the heads of these financial sharks of the nation and to see that these people do not play with the lives of the nation and the common man.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Khimji. I find the hon. Member is not in the House. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Madam Chairman, I was a little amazed at the trend of the discussion by the first two hon. Members who as a matter of fact wanted completely to sidetrack the issue and place before the House only the difficulties of the textile industry. But actually the present question, as I wanted to interrupt and say at that time is: what are the reasons which are responsible for this abnormal rise in the prices of textiles. We must, even during this two-hour discussion, pin-point our attention on this particular issue.

In the present context of our economy in this country I think there is nothing more important than holding the price-line of food and cloth, cloth particularly of the medium and coarse types. Here is before us this question about the price-line of medium and coarse cloth. This has gone up abnormally at the present juncture. Is it justified? Who is responsible for it? We have condemned the recent strike as anti-social. But, I would condemn this rise in the price of these essential articles of consumption as far more anti-social, because it is such an action which gives rise to all sorts of trouble. I think we must attach the proper importance to this important question, to this basic question: whether this rise in the price of medium and coarse cloth is justified and whether proper steps have been taken or are being taken to punish those people who are responsible for such anti-social activities and whether adequate and proper steps have been taken to see that the price-line is held back. Not only held back. I do not wish them to be taken off their guard by certain promises that prices are going to be reduced by the manufacturers by 5 per cent or 10 per cent. We must bring down the prices to their proper level if we are not to have more fresh trouble in this country.

As a matter of fact, I was very anxious and keen to ask a few questions. I had written out three or four questions. I would just read out some of these questions and would most earnestly request the hon. Minister to give a clear and pointed answer to these questions. I was taking into full account the shortage of cotton as well as the rise in the wages. Is it not a fact that even the textile trade itself has accused the manufacturers of a disproportionate and undue rise in the prices? I ask a pointed question. It is not only I or the consumer who is condemning this rise in price. It is my contention that even the trade itself has said that we take into full consideration the short-fall in the supply of cotton, we take into full consideration

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

the rise in the wage which has not come into effect, and not gone into the cost of production so far, but still the rise in the prices has been absolutely abnormal. Who is responsible for this rise?

May I know if the Government has investigated what is the quantum of profits which whether the big manufacturer or the big trader has made out of this rise in prices during these few months, and whether any special efforts are going to be made to mop up these ill-gotten money by these big business people? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether the short-supply in cotton could not have been foreseen and whether he could not have taken steps earlier to see that this sort of thing is not exploited by the manufacturers. I further want to know from the hon. Minister whether it has not been a fact that at all stages when the Government has intervened to assist the industry, that assistance has been turned into an advantage for the manufacturer and he has got a definite advantage out of it at the cost of the consumer.

May I know whether the Government has learnt any lessons from it? It is my feeling that the Government has not been as vigilant as it should be. May be it was put off the guard when in the month of June this House discussed this question. We were given an assurance on the floor of the House in February by the hon. Minister that prices of textiles will go down. It does not happen. It appears to me that all these factors were before the Minister and before the industry. The industry put the Minister off his guard at that time and we see the result of it before us in the abnormal rise in prices which is condemned in all quarters and by consumers. I wish that private industry takes full note of the situation. Only a few minutes earlier I fully supported the existence of private industry. I realise that the development of this country calls for encouragement and even stimulus to private industry, but I also stated that they have got to behave. I hope the Minister, in co-operation with the people responsible for the manufacturing and sales side in the industry, will evolve a code of conduct for them to see that nothing unsocial happens. Otherwise they themselves would be responsible for the criticism against them.

I have the least doubt that these high prices which have been ruling in the country for all these months are not at all warranted. If the industry wants to fit in with the economy of the country and its future development, it should take full note of the feelings of the people and evolve a code of conduct for itself. In the very nature of things, every one in private industry is after money and more money, and nobody wants to spare any opportunity of making more money at any cost. But if there is going to be co-existence, then private business will have to evolve a certain code of conduct for itself and by its behaviour assure the country that it can be trusted. Otherwise, I am sure the climate will go against it, and Government's hands would be forced to take certain strong, regulatory, coercive measures which would not be palatable to the industry and trade. If they want to avoid such a situation, they should themselves assure not only the Minister but the country by their conduct, by bringing down the prices to a proper level, of their *bona fides*, so that our future progress and development may not be in any way jeopardised, so that there is no discontent in the country, so that private industry is properly understood and respected, and further support and stimulus to it supported and encouraged.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I am afraid neither Shri Tantia nor Shri Somani has convinced the House by what they had to say that there is any kind of justification for the upward trend which textiles have been seeing beginning with January.

There is a very important question involved when we consider the matter of the present increase in the prices of cotton textiles. All our aspirations and hopes of fulfilling the Third Plan depend upon our ability to hold the price line, and any upsetting of prices in cotton textiles is likely to upset the whole applecart of our projects and development.

As you are aware, textiles play a very important part in the budget of the majority of Indians, and what they use is not, of course fine and superfine variety of cloth, but medium and coarse. The country has been debating what makes up the budget of the low-income groups in the country and it is well known that there is hardly any margin or cushion which protects such groups, and any such rise as registered in cotton textiles, as much as 40 in this case, imposes a real hardship for the majority of our country. And the hardship is felt most by that sector which is the least equipped to bear it. That is the one automatic result of this increase.

No case has been made out for the increase except, of course, to point out the simple fact that there has been a decline in the production of cotton. I would like to refer to one factor which is very significant according to the *Capital*. We are not very convinced that it is as simple as that, that simply because there is shortage of cotton of the right variety, there is a shortage in the production of the medium and coarse variety of textiles. During the period January—April, 1959, the country produced 293·4 million yards of the coarse variety, and during the same period in 1960, we produced 201·5 million yards. But we must remember that during the same period, the total production, all told, of cotton textiles, went up by 5 million yards. How do we explain this disparity? There is a scheme behind this. Our cotton textile industry magnates are too ingenious for our Ministers and for our civil servants.

Shri Khandubhai Desai who wrote a brilliant pamphlet when Mahatma Gandhi was alive had made a case why this industry should be nationalised. Having seen what has happened to nationalised industries in this country, I am a bit cautious about recommending nationalisation in other industries. What we want is public ownership and not that kind of bureaucratic nationalisation. So, I do not take that line very suddenly or rashly, but I would be very cautious.

Shri Somani was so much pleading for mercy and consideration for the difficulties of his industry, and saying that the industry had not been given a fair deal by the country. If I remember the figures aright—I do not pretend that I have them at my fingers' ends—Shri Khandubhai Desai (he is not a leftist by any stretch of imagination) made it out that industry had taken out Rs. 40 for every rupee invested over a period of a hundred years. This was written in *The Harijan* when Gandhiji was still alive. I was a university student then, but it made an impact on my mind, because it was written by a man who was supposed to be an exponent of the concept of trusteeship in industry.

Now, this dismisses the plea that the industry is in difficulties. What the industry is doing is this very simply; I do not like to use very harsh words; it is trying to make an unconscionable gain at the cost of the society. If it is true that there is a shortage in cotton production, and, therefore, there is a consequent rise in the prices of cotton, are you going to prove, or is the Ministry or somebody else on behalf of the industry going to prove—for, I do not want to suggest that the Ministry speaks on behalf of the industry; it came in that sequence, I am sorry for it; I do not want to insinuate that of the three hon. Ministers sitting opposite—that the increase recorded by cotton prices is reflected rationally and reasonably in the increase of cotton

[Shri Nath Pai]

textile prices? In no manner whatsoever; they have no connection whatsoever.

There has been some degree of increase in the prices of cotton. That is true, but the increase in the prices of cotton textiles has no relation whatsoever. The tendency is, there is a shortage, and, therefore, why not we make the best of the time that we have got. This is a very dangerous tendency, not only because of the hardships, but because you are allowing those who are in a position to hold a whole society at ransom—to extort what they can get out of society. It sounds a very harsh thing, but recently we had seen much brave talk about one section of the nation being allowed to benefit at the cost of another. Now, here is section which does not need any protection, but which is exploiting the rest of the country by exploiting a particular situation that has developed. And what is this bravery now doing? Where is all this firmness going? We want the price-line here to be firmly held, because its repercussions on other sectors of the economy of the country are bound to be very grave. If cotton prices are allowed to go on spiralling like this, invariably there will be a steep rise in the prices of foodgrains, and if foodgrains prices go up, everything begins to collapse, and just as there has been a 25 per cent built-up deficiency in the fulfilment of the Second Five Year Plan, the country is being already prepared by these kinds of tendencies for a further deficiency. So, let us not encourage it by mollycoddling these gentlemen. They have said why some mills are being closed, and they have pleaded that it is because of the economic difficulties. How did the economic difficulties come? They are mostly of their own making. We have established that these gentlemen, after exploiting those mills for hundreds of years, are now throwing them to the winds saying that they cannot run them because profits do not come. In Bombay, the Government took them over by looking at the question from two aspects. The country needs textiles, and, therefore, every mill must be kept running; and secondly, we need more jobs; that is the whole essence of our planning. Therefore, nobody must be thrown out of employment. And these mills are today running in Sholapur and in Bombay. These were the mills which their owners had thrown away as unproductive units. What has happened? Once again, I feel great restraint in accusing anybody; but it was a record of dishonesty how the funds of the mills were allowed to be depleted and the machinery was allowed to go rot over a period of time. It is no concern of mine. But this was the statement that came. Therefore, the mills had to close down with the consequent results for the employees and for the society as a whole.

There is another aspect. Shri Somani—and who can be a better, more able and more intelligent representative of that industry?—asked, what about the Textile Wage Board? Certainly he is a brilliant person—we can dispute many aspects of his scholarship—when it comes to the intricate working of finance of the bigger type; he asks: what about the Wage Board burden? The Wage Board has made it abundantly clear that such increases as are to be granted to the employees are not to be passed on to the consumer by increasing the profit margin, that there was a profit from which this could be given. I would like one single line to be cited where it has been indicated by the Wage Board that this burden could be safely passed on to the consumer in India. No, that was not the idea. There can be a slight margin—that is true—but today the increase is of this order.

I want to say one or two things more. I do not want to use this discussion for settling old scores with somebody else in the House. But I think one feels very agitated when

one watches this gradually spiralling price index of cotton textiles, because it is the anger point. Immediately hardship is caused to the consumer class in the country with its consequent, resultant effects on the whole economy, thereby bringing into jeopardy all our expectations of a better life at the end of the five year period. The Government must show that they are capable of taking stern action, effective action. Help with regard to the imports of cotton—yes. But I have proved two factors and I think my hon. friend, Shri Nagi Reddy, who spoke before, had pointed out a pertinent finger towards those who said that the shortage of cotton had resulted in the rise in prices, by saying that the rise has not been reflected in proportion in the case of the handloom industry as it has in the case of cotton textiles of the medium and coarse varieties.

Somebody from the Congress Benches said that the rise has been of the order of 7 per cent. How do we explain this factor? There was shortage of material before. They were faced with the same shortage, but they did not register an increase. Here is an old established industry which has got such a margin of profit, so much cushioning and padding and still passes on the burden to the consumer. There is this more conscionable handloom industry faced with the same difficulty; it does not try to pass the burden on to the consumer, but tries to face it in a different way.

I would, therefore, in conclusion, plead with the Government that they will have to come out with something more than saying 'We are looking into the matter'. It is not enough to go on telling the country, 'We are looking into the matter'. When the time comes, you can deal with a thing; you know you can get all the powers. There are enough powers to deal with it. I do not want to use words that we shall be using in a different debate that we shall have on the Ordinance. But the Government must show that they have the determination to deal with this situation. There is a transfer of power!

17.54 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He also wants to exploit the situation!

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, may I conclude my plea with the Government? Let the Government take a realistic attitude towards this. The matter is too serious to be allowed to be drifting or to be left completely to the sweet will, and the possibility of good behaviour, on the part of the industry. That chance has been given to it all these years and it has not played its hand properly. Therefore, the Government must come firmly with determination and see that it is not allowed to make this unconscionable gain at the cost of the society.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am extremely happy that you were kind enough to give us more time to debate this most important matter. Many points have been touched by my friends Shri Somani and Shri Tantia. When my hon. friend Shri Tantia started I thought that this was only meant to prove to the country that all this rise in the textile prices is due o the fact that unfortunately or fortunately the Wage Board has given some relief to the workers.

I was reading with great interest a publication brought out by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation, 'An Analysis of the Report of the Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry'. This was published in Bombay in March 1960. The Foreword says:

> "No progressive employer would cavil at giving igher wages to his workers but in the wider interest of the country a wage increase should be in consonance with the well es-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

> tablished principles of wages being related to productivity on the one hand and the industry's capacity to pay on the other."

Then, they further say:

> "This publication is intended to show how the proposed increase in textile wages has countrywide implications requiring serious consideration by all those who are concerned with an orderly development of the country's economy."

I would like to remind this House that this Wage Board had representatives of the employers and the report of the Board was unanimous in nature and Government also accepted all the recommendations, without hesitation, and it did not meet the fate of the report of the Pay Commission. I would like to read a few more lines.

> "The recent crisis in the industry has amply demonstrated its vulnerability."

> "The crisis, it will be recalled, was precipitated by the sharp increase in the excise duty on mill cloth from September, 1956."

You remember, Sir, in this House the representatives of the employers were saying that the main reason for this price increase is the excise duty and the raising of the various taxes. Government, I do not say went out of their way, but surely went beyond its capacity and went on reducing the taxes and the burden on the employer thinking that they would also realise the national sentiment and would definitely do something to save the industry and also reduce the prices of cloth, medium or coarse, fine or superfine. The publication further says:

> "We apprehend that many more will follow suit with the heavier mill-stone now tied round their necks in the shape of an enlarged wage bill."

It is a threat just like the threat notice given by the Central Government Employees for the strike. They say:

> "We apprehend that many more will follow suit with the heavier mill-stone now tied round their necks in the shape of an enlarged wage bill."

The representatives of the employers were there in the Wage Board. All aspects of the case, the capacity to pay, the productivity point and all others were considered. It was the unanimous recommendation of the Board. I do not see how the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation can bring out such a leaflet at this hour when we definitely feel that productivity can be increased only with a rise in the wages. You cannot demand an increase in productivity, an increase in national income without giving a due share to those who produce.

So, about this particular matter of increase or sharp rise or constant fluctuation in prices of cloth, I suggest this. A question was put in the House during the last session that when there is such constant rise in the prices of cloth, why should Government hesitate to put a stamp on every piece of cloth. If there is proper stamping of price, then, whether it is the shopkeeper or the mill-owner, he will not be able to sell it at a higher price. I do not know what specific objection is there to this. When the Government machinery has failed to hold the price line whether in the matter of foodgrains or in textile cloth or in any other field, why should they fight shy of stamping at least the cloth for the benefit of the consumer?

18 hrs.

My other point is that this particular rise is artificial. It is not due to the cotton price as stated by my hon. friend, Shri Somani. The moment Government realised that cotton was required for medium and coarse mills, they took steps. I have also seen Kanpur Mills. Most of them are producing medium and coarse cloth. They immediately arranged import. It matters little whether actually cotton has reached the mills or not. They did it to help the industries. I feel that if this is artificial, what is there to check it.

My hon. friend, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur spoke and used a very strong expression about the anti-social elements. They may not be anti-social elements basically but unfortunately they indulge in anti-social acts which is not necessary or desirable in this country.

A mill-owner in Kanpur issued a statement during the strike that in case the Central Government employees resorted to strike they will go down in the history of the country as traitors. But look at these mill-owners who have increased the price of cloth and do not pay some crores as income-tax, wealth tax, expenditure tax and sales-tax to the Government* * * *

My submission is that the entire situation may have to be controlled. Government must come forward to hold the price line on cloth. My information is that when our hon. President, Rashtrapathi, left this country, our Vice-President was armed with an Ordinance for the textile mill magnates. Unfortunately, that misfired and it applied to us. It came out in the papers that the Ordinance would be issued to see that the textile wage board report was properly implemented.

So, Sir, the rise in price of cloth is not only due to the report of the Wage Board, but it is the mill-owners who are creating an artificial condition, a scarcity in the country resulting in more prices. They want to threaten the Government. They are threatening the Government with a double barrelled gun. They place one on their chest and say: unless you give more concessions we will raise the prices. The other one they place on the employees and say: we shall not give you anything unless you increase productivity.

Sir, the conclusion is very clear. They say, we would like our employees to get the same wages as in England and U.S.A. but let them work in the same condition, accept modernisation and rationalisation. We have never opposed modernisation or rationalisation, but we want that the modernisation should be done without tears, rationalisation should be done without retrenchment or reversion. We are all for modernisation, but in a country where there is an army of unemployed people how can we have modernisation and throw people out on the streets. It will take some time. It will have to be done by a gradual process.

Two mills were closed in Kanpur. Thanks to the Commerce Minister and the Labour Minister and also the State Government, those mills are working and it has now been proved that Messrs. Atherton West and Co., and the Kanpur Cotton Mills now known as Elgin No. 2, are working and are working with profit. It was all imaginary, artificial, man-made scarcity in Kanpur. They said that the machineries are not good and so on. They wanted a huge amount. They are getting money from the Government in the name of rehabilitation and they are opening new factories and new mills. I am extremely glad that the Commerce Ministry is not now giving cash money, they are giving aid in the form of machinery. That is very good. I say that the entire situation should be tackled with a heavy fist. Let there be no

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

more concessions to the mill-owners. Let it be told to them: "If we can pass ordinances on our own employees we shall pass them on you too". This should be made clear.

Mr. Speaker: How long will the hon. Minister take?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): You suggested, Sir, that I can reply on Monday.

Mr. Speaker: All right. This will stand over till five o'clock on Monday. After the normal work is over this will be taken up and concluded that day.

An Hon. Member: There is one hour more for this.

Mr. Speaker: If there are speakers

18.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 8th August, 1960/Sravana 17, 1882 (Saka).

[*Friday, August* 5, 1960/*Sravana* 14, 1882(*Saka*)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 1031—69

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
163	Reservation on Madras bound trains	1031—36
164	Centralised traffic control on Railways	1036–37
165	Distribution of fertilizers	1037—41
166	Bomb explosion on N. Railway	1091—43
167	Intermediate Ports Development Committee	1044—48
168	Rise in price of rice in Imphal	1048–49
169	Jagadhri-Chandigarh-Ludhiana Railway link	1049–50
170	Export of locomotives	1051—53
171	Study of 'Co-operation' in Schools	1053—56
172	Locust invasion	1056—59
173	Shipping rates	1060–61
175	Import of fertilizers	1061—65
176	Technical consultants for Port Development	1065–66
177	Train collision near Durgapur	1066–67
178	Salinity in the Hooghly	1068–69

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 1069—1118

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
174	Extermination of field rates	1069–70
179	Educational toures for Artisans	1070
180	Papularization of Hindi on Railways	1070
181	Stock of Sugar	1071
182	Production in Integral Coach Factory, Perambur	1071
183	Air accident near Chakrata	1072
184	Shifting of P. & T. Headquarters from Cuttack	1072–73
185	Damage to E. Railway Suburban Track	1073
186	Dislocation of Railway Mail Service in Assam	1073–74
187	Theft of electric wires	1074–75
188	Kalinga Airlines Plane	1075
189	Land acquisition in Delhi	1075–76
190	Sharing of waters of the Cauvery and Palar	1076–77
191	Flood control measures in Kashmir	1078

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
192	Rail link with Jammu and Kashmir	1078–79
193	Radar for I.A.C. Planes	1079
194	Common facilities workshops in Rural areas	1079
195	Power transmission	1079–80
196	Bi-weekly Deluxe trains	1080
197	Integral Coach Factory, Perambur	1080–81
198	Uniforms for P. & T. staff	1080
199	Western Food Zone	1081–82

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
296	Motor accidents in Manipur	1082
297	Minor irrigation schemes in Andhra Pradesh	1082
298	Paint oils	1082–83
299	Manufacture of Prolamin adhesives	1083
300	Shortage of Doctors	1083–84
301	Procurement of rice and paddy in Panjab	1084
302	Irrigation and Power projects	1084–85
303	Power for Himachal Pradesh	1085
304	Railway porters	1085
305	Deep sea fishing	1085–86
306	*Per capita* consumption of sugar	1086–87
307	Groundnut flour	1087
308	Biscuit industry	1087–88
309	T.B. Santoria	1088
310	Meeting of the General Managers of railways.	1089
311	Vamsadhara project	1099–98
312	Minor irrigation system in China	1090
313	Flood cases in Delhi	1091
314	Power units at Bhakra	1091
315	Second bridge on the Jamuna	1092
316	P. &. T. building, Chandigarh	1092
317	Murder of goods clerk	1093
318	Fictitious Railway Service Commission	1093
319	Special Police establishment in P. & T.	1093–94

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
320	Boilers for Chanderpura	1094
321	Financial assistance to Orissa	1094–95
322	Death rate in Union Territories	1095
323	Trucks in Himachal Pradesh	1095–96
324	Forests in Himachal Pradesh	1096–97
325	Fruit preservation in Himachal Pradesh	1097
326	Najafgarh sewage trench	1093
327	Filaria clinics	1098
328	Khungar Committee on floods	1098–99
329	Accidents during 1959-60	1099
330	Air-conditioned retiring rooms on N. railway	1099–1100
331	Displaced persons' S.B. Accounts and Postal certificates.	1100
332	Co-operative Societies in Delhi city	1100–01
333	Pisciculture	1101–02
334	Bridge at Garhmukteswar	1102–03
335	Male and female nurses	1103
336	Wheat production in India	1103–04
337	Locomotive component parts factory near Varanasi	1104–05
338	Drainage channel from Dalnadi to Surlake	1105–06
339	Barapole irrigation and Power project	1106
340	Post Offices	1106–07
341	Expenditure on interlocking of stations	1107
342	Interlocked stations	1107–08
343	Conversion of Poona-Kolhapur line into broad Gauge	1108
344	Vaccine for cattle diseases	1108–09
345	Refrigerated fish vans	1109
346	Railway out-agencies in Punjab	1109–10
347	Train accident at Jahansi	1110
348	Co-operative sugar factory in Mysore	1110–11
349	Overbridge near Jhargram	1111
350	Training in nursing	1111—13
351	Surplus water of the Mahanadi	1113
352	Bridge on National Highway	1113–14

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
353	Wagons	1114
354	Anti-corruption Organisation of N. railway	1114–15
355	Sugar factories in Punjab	1115
356	Scrap steel	1115–16
357	National water supply and sanitation programme	1116
358	Cost of production of electricity in the country.	1116
359	Reserve stock of foodgrains in Orissa.	1117–18

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . 1118—23

1. A copy of each of the following statement showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. III. — Tenth Session, 1960.

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. VI. — Ninth Session, 1959.

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. IX — Eighth Session, 1959.

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XVI — Seventh Session, 1959.

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII. — Sixth Session, 1958.

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XX — Fifth Session, 1958.

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXX. — Fourth Session, 1958.

(viii) Supplementary Statement No. XXVIII. — Third Session, 1957.

(2) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957:—

(i) G.S.R. 623 dated the 4th June 1960 making certain amendment to the Mineral Concession Rules 1949.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(ii) G.S.R. 642 dated the 11th June 1960.

(iii) G.S.R. 794 dated the 16th July, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules 1956.

(3) A copy of Notification No. MV/III(181)/60 published in Tripura Gazette dated the 11th June, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(4) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board for the year 1958-59 under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing Corporations Act, 1956.

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 694 dated the 16th June, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

6) A Copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(a) G. S.R. 498 dated the 30th April 1960 making certain further amendment to the Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1959 .

(b) G.S.R. 608 dated the 27th May, 1960.

(c) G.S.R. 634 dated the 7th June, 1960.

(d) G.S.R. 696 dated the 17th June, 1960 containing the Rajasthan (Rice Import Restriction) Order 1960.

(e) G.S.R. 751 dated the 29th June, 1960 making certain amendment to the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order 1957.

(f) G.S.R. 752 dated the 29th June, 1960 making certain further amendment to the West Bengal Wheat (Export Control) Order 1958.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(g) G.S.R. 757 dated the 30th June, 1960.

(h) G.S.R. 774 dated the 7th July, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order 1956.

(i) G.S.R. 807 dated the 15th July, 1960.

(j) G.S.R. 808 dated the 16th July, 1960.

(k) G.S.R. 883 dated the 29th July, 1960 making certain amendment to the Southern Rice Zone (Restrictions on Rail Bookings) Order, 1960.

(7) A copy of each of the folowing statements of Orders under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(a) Statement showing 56 Requisitioning Orders for rice served on Millers/Parties in Krishna District (Andhra Pradesh).

(b) Statement showing 45 Requisitioning Orders for rice served on Millers/Parties in West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh).

(c) Statement showing 45 Requisitioning Orders for rice served on Millers/Parties in Guntur District (Andhra Pradesh).

(d) Statement showing 178 Requisitioning Orders for rice served on Millers/Parties in East Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh).

(8) A copy of the Annual Report of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (9) of Section 42 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956.

(9) A copy of Notificaton No. G.S.R. 624 dated the 4th June, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, under sub-section (3) of Section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an Explanatory Note.

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 1123—28

Shri Vajpayee called the attention of the Minister of Education to the refusal of admission to about eight thousand students by Delhi colleges.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) made a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 1129

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan) made a statement correcting the replies given on the 15th March, 1960 to supplementaries by Shri P.T. Thanu Pillai on Starred Question No. 849 regarding Sethusamudram Project.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 1130—31

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M.V. Krishnappa) moved for the election of Members of Lok Sabha to be the members of the Indian Lac Cess Committee.

The motion was adopted.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE 1131

Time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Companies (Amendment) Bill was extended upto the 16th August 1960.

BILLS PASSED . . 1132—50

(1) Further discussion on the motion to consider the plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill continued and the motion was adopted. After the clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed as amended.

(2) The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) moved for the consideration of the Rubber (Amendment) Bill. The motion was adopted. After the clause by clause consideration the bill was passed.

(3) The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) moved for the consideration of the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha. The motion was adopted. After the clause by-clause consideration the Bills was passed.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION . . . 1180—81

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) moved for the consideration of the Report of the University Grants Commission. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . . 1181—82

Sixty-fifth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION—NEGATIVED 1182—1252

Shri Tangamani moved the Resolution re: Review of the Industrial Policy Resolution. After discussion the Resolution was negatived.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION 1253

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta moved the Resolution re: Ceiling on Income. The discussion was not concluded.

DISCUSSION ON MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . . 1153—12

Shri Rameshwar Tantia raised a discussion on the Rise in Price of Cloth. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1960/SRAVANA 17, 1882 (SAKA)—

Discussion on the motion re: Strike by some Central Government Employees and further discussion on Rise in Price of Cloth.

GMGIPND—LS II—663 (Ai) LS.— 16-8-60—950.